LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 105- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY, 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOSPEL OF SPINNING WHEEL THROUGH TALKIE

—:o:—

INDIAN FILM COMPANY'S VENTURE

Mahatma Explains Why He Is Khaddar—Mad

LATEST MODE OF PROPAGANDA

BORSAD, May 5.

Mahatma Gandhi again figured as a film star when he gave a message this evening to an Indian talkie film company. He spoke for a few minutes only, first in Hindi and then in English.

Gandhiji said: "People ask me why I am Khaddar-mad. There are 7 lakhs of villages. A large number of these villages are living in a condition of semi-starvation. There is no employment for them for nearly six months in the year. It is necessary to find for them some supplementary occupation. We must give them an occupation they are used to. Such an occupation is hand-spinning. If hand-spinning is to be introduced in all villages, it is but natural that we should be expected to wear Khaddar. Hence it is that I have become Khaddar-mad.—A. P.

BHUTAN KING'S BROTHER SEES GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Message Of Truth And Non-Violence

BORSAD, May 5.

The brother of the King of Bhutan arrived here to-day to see Mr. Gandhi. He presented Mr. Gandhi with two small boxes made of gold and silver and a few pieces of hand woven cloth.

Mr. Gandhi gave him a written message in Hindi stating:—"I am glad to meet you. I hope the people of Bhutan will fully understand the message of truth and non-violence and act according to it."

MORE LAND RETURNED

Eleven acres of confiscated land in Bochasan village purchased by Kabhai Fuja of Santokpura village, who was appointed as the village headman in the place of the old headman who resigned during the civil disobedience movement, have been returned by Kabhai Fuja to-day to the original owner.—A.P.

DR. HARDIKAR LEAVES FOR BORSAD

To See Mahatma

Dr. Hardiker left for Borsad on Tuesday night to meet Mahatma Gandhi regarding the future work of the Hindustani Seva Dal. He is expected to return soon and then attend to the Officers' Training Camp at Borivli.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT HAS COME TO STAY

—:o:—

For India Prefers Her Own Cloth

POLITICAL PRESSURE WILL NOT HELP ENGLAND TO SELL HER GOODS

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' CHAIRMAN REPLIES TO LANCASHIRE AGITATION

BOMBAY, May 5.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Millowners' Association, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Lancashire seems to be in danger of losing her head even more than her trade. She is obviously under the impression that the moment the Irwin-Gandhi truce was declared her order books should have begun to be filled up and her idle machinery start whirring again. Because this miracle has not happened she has made up her mind that the truce is not being honoured, and that the campaign for keeping her goods out of this country is still alive. It does not seem to have occurred to her that a great economic upheaval cannot be set right over night, and that there is such a thing as lack of purchasing power.

WHAT'S IT DUE TO?

If Lancashire were to examine facts she would find that the drop in her imports to this country last year was in part due to the boycott and increased duties and in part to the crippled power of the consumer

In recent years, imports and Indian Mill made production have been on an average well over 4,000 million yards. Last year they dropped to 3,700 million yards. At the same time stocks in the godowns of mills in Bombay were as high as 146,000 bales at the end of December. The inference to be drawn from these figures is that while a great deal of the loss in imports was due to the boycott and higher tariffs, a factor of undoubted importance was the incapacity of the people to find money for their full requirements.

IMPOVERISHED MASSES.

The figures for the first three months of the year will repay analysis. While imports continued to be small, Great Britain's share rose from 23 million yards in January to 33 million yards in March while Japan's share fell from 36 to 31 million yards. The reduced imports taken conjunction with the stock of 123,000 bales in Bombay at the end of March point to the same conclusion which has already been drawn—the impoverished condition of the people has compelled them to ration their purchase of cloth. This in spite of the remarkable circumstance that the prices of the principal varieties of Indian mill-made cloth are substantially lower today than they were a year ago, and actually constitute the lowest level reached during the last fifteen years.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

It is time Lancashire studied these facts and developed clear ideas on the subject. Two things she must remember. India's right to utilise the instrument of higher tariffs, if she feels it necessary in her interests to do so cannot be challenged, and it simply will not do to talk about the consumer's interests, as some philanthropic persons in Lancashire have started doing.

The second point to remember is that the Swadeshi movement has come to stay, that India will increasingly give preference to her own cloth, and that Lancashire and other countries will share the Indian trade only to the extent that Indian mills are unable to supply either the quantities or varieties which the people in India want.

NOTHING WILL DO.

Neither Legislative nor any other kind of compulsion will alter these facts. If Lancashire can show that her goods are being boycotted in contravention of the truce, she has certainly a right to be heard, and if she pleads for good-will and fair dealing she will find a response from many businessmen in this country.

But let her not forget that political pressure can no more bring about an off-take of her goods that can political boycott circumvent economic laws which must assert themselves in the long run.—A. P.

RIGOROUS FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, May 5.

Day and night picketing of wholesale dealers in foreign cloth in the city by Congress volunteers continues. Retail dealers held a meeting at the Frontier Province Congress office and asked for four day's time to arrive at terms of a settlement.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE CONDEMNED

The Frontier Khilafat Committee has passed a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Frontier Reforms Enquiry Committee on the ground that it includes in its personnel Rai Bahadur Thakur Dutt and other members "who are avowed oppositionists of the grant of reforms to the Frontier."—A. P.

SEDITION CHARGE WITHDRAWN

— o —

JAMSHEDPUR, May 3.

Proceedings under Section 108 Cr. P.C. were initiated against Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, General Secretary of the Labour Association, on a charge of delivering an objectionable speech in a public meeting on the Bhagat Singh Day at Jamshedpur and of using expressions alleged to be seditious.

On the case coming up for hearing before Mr. V. E. Davies, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Naidu expressed regret for his conduct and tendered a written apology in court.

MAGISTRATE & POLICE TURN UP AT CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING

Sensation At Olpad

(From Our Correspondent.)

OLPAD, May 4.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Olpad Talooka Congress was held at Olpad in Panchkuber on 3rd at 3 p. m. on Sunday. The meeting was announced to be open for members only and yet three police officers attended it; to which some members strongly protested. The president, Mr. Kanallal Desai requested them to leave the meeting, which they did after some hesitation.

After half an hour the police officers returned together with the new magistrate and Mr. Bhailal the Assistant Superintendent of police, and they all claimed their right to attend the meeting. The president drew the attention of the magistrate to the fact that the meeting was a general meeting of the members held for the purpose of the annual general election. He courteously requested that non-members should either become members of the Congress or leave the meeting. To this Mr. Bhailal replied that they were there to assert their right of attending the meeting. The President strongly protestd to the magistrate for this clear breach of the spirit of truce and condemned the tactics of Mr. Bhailal to hinder the work of the Congress; but the magistrate did not reply. It is reported that Mr. Bhailal had kept a strong posse of armed and lathi police at the Olpad maidan.

As the police refused to withdraw, the following resolution was passed at the meeting;

"This meeting strongly condemns the unwarranted and unnecessary interference of the Magistrate and the police in the work of the Congress and declares it to be a clear breach of the spirit of truce and unveils a definite intention on the part of the Government to harass the work of the Congress in the Talooka; it therefore that the meeting be immediately adjourned as a mark of protest and be held at another place."

The meeting was then held at the residence of Mr. Manilal.

BOYCOTT STIR IN COMMONS

Mr. Benn's "Evasive" Replies Annoy M. P.

ADJOURNMENT ON SAFEGUARDS.

Notice Demanded For Cawnpore Question.

LONDON, May 4.

The intention to raise on an adjournment the question of the acceptance by the delegates to the resumed Round Table Conference of the principle of the safeguards already outlined was announced by Mr. Bracken in the House of Commons at question time. Complaining against Mr. Benn's "evasive" replies, Mr. Bracken had asked whether invitations would be conditional on such an acceptance.

Mr. Benn replied that paragraph nine of the Government of India's statement of 5th April (?) contained the basis of the resumed discussions.

Mr. Bracken conended that the answer could have no connection with his question unless it could be interpreted that Mr. Gandhi had given the assurance that he accepted the safeguards laid down.

Mr. Benn pointed out that the paragraph in question appeared in the statement to which Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi were parties.

Mr. Bracken contended that the White Paper contained no assurance whatever.

Mr. Benn replied in the negative to another question by Mr. Bracken asking whether Government would immediately denounce the Gandhi-Irwin agreement in view of the numerous breaches of peace and the continuance of the boycott of British goods.

Mr. Bracken in a supplementary question asked if it was to be understood that while the hands of the Government of India were bound. Congressites could continue to use the agreement as a means of breaking the law and doing everything possible to boycott British goods.

Mr. Benn replied that Mr. Bracken's view was mistaken.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER'S EFFORTS TO RAISE BOYCOTT

— o —

Unaninious Resolution Passed

LONDON, May 5.

Nearly 8,000 members were present at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, when a resolution regarding Indian boycott and import duties on textiles was unanimously adopted amidst applause.—Reuter.

Nation's Faith In Its Saviour

KEMAL ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR FOURTH TERM.

LONDON, May 5.

Angora.—Ghazi Mustapha Kemal has been elected President of the Republic for the fourth term.—Reuter.

GLEN KIDSTON'S PLANE CRASHES

—:o:—

Both Occupants Killed

LONDON, May 5.

Cape Town.—It is reported from Van Reenen, Natal, that aeroplane in which Glen Kidston and T. A. Gladstone were flying crashed. Both were killed.—

Report of Glen Kidston's death was received from the store keeper at Mauba, 16 miles from Van Reenen who told the Magistrate at Van Reenen that he saw a plane crash near his station, rushed to the spot and found two occupants of the plane killed.

LOW VISIBILITY

He found a visiting card on one body marked "Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidson." A Gale was blowing raising clouds of dust and rendering visibility bad in mountainous country where the plane crashed.

Bodies have been left in charge of a European pending the arrival of District Surgeon and Magistrate.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE LOSSES IN MADEIRA REVOLT

Destroyer Vouga Sunk In Collision

FRESH TROUBLE IN PORTUGUESE GUINEA

LONDON, May 5.

Lisbon.—Only now that the "War" in Madeira is over, is the truth about casualties becoming known and what the rigid censorship and Government press led the world to believe was a scatheless victory turns out to have cost Portugal the eleven year destroyer "Vouga" which was sunk in collision, while the auxiliary "Niassa" was damaged by rebel shellfire. The loss of "Vouga" was actually officially denied, but it transpires that while manoeuvring without lights on April 30 in readiness for shelling "Machico," "Vouga" came in collision with steamer "Pedro Gomes" and was badly holed.

The Commander of the "Vouga" ordered her to be abandoned and it is claimed that there was no loss of life. "Pedro Gomes" took "Vouga" in row but the later sank shortly thereafter.

MORE TROUBLE

Government's troubles have not ended with the suppression of revolts in Azores and in Madeira. It is learned that Portuguese Guinea is still in a state of ferment and that a Government expedition thither is now contemplated, although the rebels are reported to have fled on learning of the defeat of Madeira insurgents.—Reuter.

6 DEAD AND 36 WOUNDED

—:o:—

May Day Riot In Lisbon

LONDON, May 5.

Lisbon, (Delayed by censor).—Six were dead and thirty-six were injured in riots at Lisbon on May Day It is also revealed that on last day of Madeira "War" three rebels were killed and twelve were wounded and three of Government party were slightly injured. No civilians were hurt.—Reuter.

"JUSTICE WILL BE DONE TO YOU"

—:o:—

Mahatma's Reply To States Subjects

(BY MAIL).

BANGALORE, May 4.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, who had recently addressed a letter to Gandhiji on the question of direct representation of Indian States subjects at the second Round Table Conference, has received a reply from Gandhiji stating that he (Gandhiji) himself has all along been anxious that "justice should be done to the cause of Indian States subjects".—A. P.

GANDHIJI LIVES IN SPIRIT OF CHRIST

—:o:—

India Resents Missionary Arrogance

LONDON, May 5.

Lecturing at the Society of Friends on Gandhiji's views on missionaries Mr. C. F. Andrews said that he was convinced that Gandhiji had been misunderstood since he exemplified in his life Christ's spirit and it was impossible, therefore, that he could take exception to missionary activities provided they were carried on in that spirit.

On the other hand, compulsory Bible teaching, as a condition for imparting education and furnishing medical treatment, and also missionary enterprise carried on in an arrogant and aggressive manner, did not accord with the spirit of Christianity and were legitimately resented.—Reuter.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE EXAMINATION

SIMLA, May 5.

The following communique is issued.—The Government of India with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, have decided not to hold any competitive examination for the Indian Forest Service this year, as no vacancy is likely to occur in 1933 to which a probationer, if recruited now by competition, could be appointed after the usual two years training at the Forest College, Dehra Dun.—A. P.

POLICE CHARGE CAR FESTIVAL CROWD

—:o:—

Sequel To Hoisting Of National Flag

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, May 5.

A report comes from Masulipatam that the police made a Lathi charge on peaceful crowd at Srikakulam for refusing to remove national flags from the car in connection with the car festival. Three persons injured were as a result and one injured person is arrested and taken to Chellapalli Police Station but subsequently released.

Abstractors numbering nearly 200 working in the Madras Census Office struck work this morning as a protest against the dismissal of 18 of their colleagues and against calculating their pay.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR NOT ABDICATED

What His Secretary Says

DELHI, May 5.

Major Malik Habib Ahmad Khan, Private Secretary to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur State authorises the Associated Press to state that the news published in a Lahore newspaper about the abdication of His Highness the ruler of Khairpur and the appointment of Mr. Taunton as Administrator, is absolutely without foundation. State about monopoly of Sugar

STOP PRESS

BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA JUTE PRESS.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A Nepali fireman was buried under the debris when the blazing wall of a jute press to Ghoosery, Howrah, collapsed last night. The body was discovered this morning. The fire broke out at the jute press last evening and the Fire Brigade had to fight the flames over eight hours to control it. The cause of the fire is unknown. The extent of the damage could not be ascertained.—A. P.

WIND FALL FOR GOVT.

SMUGGLER'S PROPERTY SEIZED.

PONDICHERRY, May 4.

It is reported that the Customs Authorities have seized 1 000 silver bars and 350 sacharine tins valued at about Rs. 10,000 from a Mussalman of Bombay, who, it is alleged, was found conveying them in a motor car into British India without paying the Customs duty.

The properties were confiscated and the Mussalman fined Rs. 1,500.—A. P.

Muslim Ladies Throw Off The Purdah

—:o:—

(BY MAIL).

DHUBRI, May 3.

The second session of the Dhubri Mahila Samiti was held on April 30 under the presidency of Mrs. Hemaprabha Majumdar. About 5,000 men and women, Hindus and Muslims, attended the conference, the feature being the presence of several Muslim women who broke the barrier of the purdah and actively participated in the proceedings for the first time at Dhubri.

The president asked the audience to be in a state of preparedness as the Gandhi-Irwin settlement might not lead to a lasting peace and to follow the lead of the Congress.

Resolutions were passed demanding the release of political prisoners still in jail and the commutation of the death sentences passed on Dinesh Gupta and Ramkrishna Biswas.—A. P.

FRANCE ANGRY AT ITALIAN PROPOSALS

—:o:—

Question Of Parity in Dispute

LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—Italian reply to French counter-proposals on the subject of proposed Naval Agreement delivered at Quid'orsav yesterday has evoked outbursts of anger in newspapers which oppose the Italian counter-proposals as vigorously as they did the British counter-proposals, declaring that France, though willing to go to her utmost limits, cannot accept the British and Italian suggestions which again raise the whole question of parity.

"Le Journal" says:—

The proposals leave France superiority of only 66,000 tons over Italy, although she had the advantage of 375,000 in 1914. France demands 130,000 and this, really, is less than she might exact. From the viewpoint of principle as well as figures limit of concession has been reached.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.92
To-day's Opening Rate	10.03
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.11

Broach Expectation A/May	178
Broach Expectation J/A.	186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, May 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.23
To-day's Opening Rate	5.27
Difference	.14
To-day's Closing Rate	5.31
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, May 5.
Silver Ready	13 2 0
Silver Forward	Unchanged 13 3 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of market.—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, May 5.
Vaisak	43 14 0
Jeth	43 12 0 with duty

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHE ET ANC HOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—MANAGER for established Life Insurance Branch Office at Ajmer on salary and commission. Persons who could guarantee minimum business and place Rs. 2,000 cash security only need apply stating age, experience, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2958

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent stenographers, Mechanical, Gas Engineers, cashiers, Boilermaker, chargemen and springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draughtsmen, and Indent clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Maunzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R4955

WANTED—VIOLIN TUTORS. Write the minimum fee and terms, etc., to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4958

WANTED—an expert SALESMAN by a big and influential Mill Store and Machinery Office. Pay according to abilities. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4953

WANTED—GRADUATES, Science, History, Geography, Lady Doctors, L.C.P.S., Educated Resident Governesses, child-nurses, Mahomedan Cook and Table-boy. See personally or apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4949

AN educated young Hindu (preferably a student) to go to Europe as VALET on six months' trip. Must know cooking. Apply Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4950

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and AGENTS throughout India to secure cheap life insurance business on handsome commission with perpetual renewal. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4952

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

UNIQUE CHANCE—Wanted—CHIEF AGENTS for Gujarat for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply stating terms required and business guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Gwalia Tank, Bombay.
A R4966

WANTED—Deputy Organisers on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to organise selling agencies of Perfumeries, Soaps, Matches, Tea, Patent Medicines etc., etc. in different places. Persons ready to invest Rs. 250 or such and join at once need apply with anna stamp to: INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Wanted

WANTED—A small FLAT-BOTTOM BOAT, new or old, any size, with or without engine. Apply sharp to H. H. SYED, 58, Chowpatti, Bombay.
N

Photographs

8 DIFFERENT PHOTOS in Re. 1/—Customers buying cameras and other materials from us, also giving developing and printing and enlarging their photographs will be given free to them. THE VICTOR STUDIO, Opp: Lloyds Bank, Ground Floor, Hornby Road, Bombay.
P R4957

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk, yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4956

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—One SEVEN BOWL CALENDER in good working order. Write immediately to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4951

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WB.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

Trade Announcement

WROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials, Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers:—The HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 66, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
T 2752

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly (by investing Rs. 125) through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure closing figure. Time: 12 to 8, opposite Pigeon Stand, 5, Mint Road, near G. P. O.
P R 4936

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED A PLOT OF LAND OR BUILDING FOR A CHARITABLE TRUST.

WANTED for the Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Boarding Institution, a Plot of vacant land or a building in Bombay, situate near a Railway Station or a Tram line. The building should be large enough to accommodate 40 Boarders and a Staff.

Owners should apply stating full particulars of the property and price to the SECRETARY SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES, corner of Panjrapole Street, Bombay 4.

Brokers need not apply.
2925

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Mrs. GIRIJABAI, claimant under Policy No. 11915 (M. A. Hattikudur, deceased) having notified that the said Policy has either been LOST or MISPLACED and could not be traced, and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company, should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our so doing within a month of the issue of this Notice.

For the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
R4954

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Parel, Bombay No. 12.

NOTICE

1. The SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the next academic year on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1931.

2. Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Exam. wholly in the Medical group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology of the Bombay University or a corresponding examination of any other Indian Statutory University, are eligible for admission.

3. The applications for admission should be made on the printed prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office and should reach the office, on or before the 15th May, 1931.

4. All applications must accompany the original University certificates (which will be returned later) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over either personally in the Office or sent by Registered post.

Bombay 24-4-1931.
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
2917

NOTICE

PUBLIC-AUCTION-SALE.
OF
THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation) Nos. 1, 2, & 3 situated at BROACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of Mills, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the above named Company comprising of Lease Hold and Free Hold land, Buildings, Machinery, (25888-Spindles and 710 Looms) etc., will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1931, at 12 noon at Ahmedabad in District Court Buildings, 3rd wing in the Office of the Official Liquidator.

The conditions of sale will be read out at the time of Auction Person or persons whose bid is accepted by the Official Liquidat will have to deposit forthwith 1/4 one fourth of the sum of the bi by a cheque in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad or by Government Paper of market value of equivalent amount endorsed in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

There will be reserve bid of Rs. 4,15,000/- and the sale will be subject to the confirmation by the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

Conditions of sale and particulars of property can be had from the undersigned.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA.
Official Liquidator.
The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd (In Liquidation).
District Court, Buildings,
Ahmedabad, 29th April, 1931.
2930

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE SURASHTRA FILMS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Sec. 217 of the Indian Company's Act, 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 95, Esplanade Road, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, on the 6th day of June, 1931, at 12 o'clock in the noon (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed off and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by the extra-ordinary Resolution the manner in which the books accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER
AND HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Harshadrai V. Trivedi (Liquidator).
2954

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUDIBAI, widow of Rupji Soonderjee (in the Will spelt as Rupji Sunderji), late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HARAKHCHAND JETHABHAI, of Bombay Dassa Dissaval Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant in perfumery, residing at Moti Building 2nd Fanaswady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor named in the Will of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of November, 1931.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioners' Attorney.
2955

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VITHOBA LANE OR WITHALVADY CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Bahadurji Merwanji Bahadurji and Bai Gulbanoo Khurshetji Guzdar and Bai Soonabai Merwanji Doctor, the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Bai Sundrabai, widow of Narottam Mavji and her minor daughter as the only heirs of the late Mr. Narottam Mavji, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 11th June, 1927, and further charge dated the 11th June, 1926 and the agreement of renewal dated the 3rd September, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vithoba Lane or Vithalwady Cross Lane, admeasuring about 273 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 761, New No. 3399, Old Survey No. 192, New Survey No. 1464, Cadastral Survey No. 1545 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1734, Street Nos. 15-17-19, and bounded on the East by the property of Vishram Mowji, on the West by Vithoba Lane or Vithalwady Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Nathoo Mooljl, and on the South by the property of Soorjee Govindjee.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 GRAHAM BROS. MOTOR TRUCK.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Graham Bros. Motor Truck No. X2692, 1 ton, 6 cylinder 27 H.P. belonging in partnership to Messrs. Jan Mahomed Murad Khan, Sabudin Kadar and Abdul Gaffar Abdul Satar.

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The Management of the Globe Cinema has pleasure in announcing its patrons and the public that the Globe will now be a premier Talkie House in Bombay.

The best Talkie productions of the best brains of Europe and America will be exhibited with choice Music, midst lovely surroundings!

We wish our patrons will extend the same patronage to our new venture.

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WILLIAM HAINES
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The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent cases of tuberculosis have been cured is a logical proof that

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and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for this disease when we see that nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many ca ses.

After long years of care ful experiments Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisner have finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicines about tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

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It prevents and check the attack of Asthma quickly.

Price Rs. 4/ per cure box.

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EAST INDIA WATCH CO., Beadon St., CALCUTTA.

SEA—BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Returns For March

RECORD OF A LEAN YEAR.

The monthly trade return relating to the Sea Borne trade and Navigation of British India for March 1931 state the balance of Trade in favour of India is Rs. 2.79 lakhs. The summary is as under:—

	March 1930	March 1930
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Exposts	27.44	15.38
Re-exports	63	43
Total Exports	28.07	15.81
Imports	20.88	13.02
Excess of exports over Imports	7.19	2.79

TWELVE MONTHS APRIL TO MARCH

	1930	1931
Exports	310.80	220.46
Re-exports	7.13	5.14
Total Exports	317.93	225.60
Imports	240.80	164.83
Excess of Exports	77.13	60.77

TREASURE

Imports of treasure on private account were valued at Rs. 1.13 lakhs in March 1931 as compared with Rs. 2.23 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The exports on private account amounted to Rs. 13 lakhs in the same month under review as against Re. 1 lakh in March 1930.

IMPORTS

The value of imports during March 1931 as compared with the corresponding month of 1930, the value of Food, drink and tabacco fell by Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 207 lakhs in the last March due mainly to decrease in the imports of wheat. Sugar and tobacco, raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured decreased by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. .193 lakhs. due chiefly to smaller imports of Kerosene although there was an increase under raw cotton.

Comparing the values of imports in last March with those of March 1930, the chief increases and decreases are as under:—

INCREASE

	Rs.
Cotton Raw	5493477
Aniline Dyes	1192907

DECREASES

Cigarettes	1000820
Wheat	2373421
Hardware	1230364
Paper	896706
Motor Cars	676938
Kerosene Oil	6421308
Sugar 10 D. S.	6196721
Textile Machinery	1485316
Iron Sheets and Plates	3942854
Cotton Yarn	1032854
Cotton Piecegoods Grey	13250078
Cotton Piecegoods White	8408276

The following are the principal instances of an increase in quality combined with a decrease in value and vice Versa:—

	Quantity	Value Rs.
Boots and shoes	pairs plus 159,729	—257,302
Glass Sq. Ft.	plus 434,918	—41,724
Brass	cwts. plus 1242	—243,824
Wheat	tons plus 3865	—23,73,421

EXPORTS

As compared with March 1930, the exports of Food, drink and tobacco in March 1931 decreased by Rs. 4.01 lakhs to Rs. 3.46 lakhs due mainly due to decrease in the exports of rice and coffee notwithstanding an increase in the exports of tea. Raw material and produce decreased Rs. 5.38 lakhs to Rs. 8.21 lakhs due to decrease in the exports of raw cotton, mool, seeds skins.

Comparing the values of the exports of our merchandise in last March with those in March 1930, the chief increase and decrease are as under:—

INCREASE

	Rs.
Tea	14,22,039

DECREASE

	Rs.
Rice	39517611
Coffee	1494323
Skins	2758598
Groundnuts	7006538
Linseed	1313901
Lac	2010926
Jute Raw	5134207
Cotton Raw	27104979
Jute Gunny Bags	7646730
Jute Gunny Cloth	11806506
Wool Raw	1760782

TRADE IN 12 MONTHS

During the twelve months ended March 1931, the value of the imports decreased as compared with the corresponding period of 1929-30 by Rs. 76 crores or 31 per cent and amounted to Rs. 165 crores and the total exports including re-exports fell by Rs. 92 crores or 29 per cent to Rs. 226 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 90 crores or 29 per cent. The grand total of imports, exports and amounted to Rs. 390 crores as against Rs. 559 crores, a decrease of Rs. 169 crores or 30 per cent.

TREASURE

Imports of treasure by private and Government accounts decreased by Rs. 97 lakhs to Rs. 26,86 lakhs. Gold bullion decreased by 17 lakhs to Rs. 614 lakhs. The value of Silver imported increased by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 13.47 lakhs. Exports of treasure decreased by Rs. 1.14 lakhs to Rs. 400 lakhs.

VALUES

The declared values per unit of some principal articles of imports during March 1930 and 1931 were as under:—

	1930 Rs.a.p.	1931 Rs.a.p.
Ale Beer Gal	2 3 8	2 3 4
Brandy Gal	11 1 0	10 13 11
Sugar cwt.	6 12 6	5 2 3
Tea lb.	0 9 9	0 8 1
Salt ton	22 1 11	13 13 6
Cigarettes lb.	4 1 6	3 11 1
Coal ton	18 12 9	20 10 8
Kerosene Gal.	0 8 1	0 9 7
Raw Cotton cwt.	53 8 2	48 11 8
Raw Silk cwt.	5 8 0	3 15 7
Coal Tar dyes. lb.	1 5 1	1 5 2
Steal Bars ton.	111 10 1	95 11 9
Motor cars no	2531 6 5	2457 13 7
Cotton Yarn Grey lb.	1 2 2	0 14 0
Cotton Yarn White lb.	1 5 8	1 0 5
Cotton Yarn Coloured lb.	1 5 8	1 3 4
Cotton Picegoods Grey yd.	0 3 4	0 2 7
Cotton Picegoods White yd.	0 4 3	0 3 1
Cotton Picegoods Coloured yd.	0 4 10	0 3 11

The declared value of some of the principal articles of exports during March 1930 and 1931 were as under:—

	1930 Rs.a.p.	1931 Rs.a.p.
Rice cwt.	6 0 9	3 10 9
Wheat cwt.	10 3 3	8 13 7
Coffee cwt.	75 13 9	57 2 7
Hides cwt.	50 5 3	35 11 2
Castorseed cwt.	9 3 4	7 7 9
Cotton seed cwt.	3 14 11	2 5 3
Groundnts cwt.	11 7 2	6 14 4
Linseed cwt.	12 1 0	7 7 6
Cotton Raw cwt.	40 0 7	29 1 7
Jute Raw	296 6 6	158 7 7

ENEMIES OF INDIA'S FREEDOM ACTIVE.

Tory Press Publishes Poisonous Propaganda.

The following letter of Lord Headley to the "Daily Telegraph" show the activities of the enemies of India's progress and the poisonous propaganda kept up by the Tory press:—

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

"Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill."

Sir.— Oil and water will not mix, neither will Hindus and Muslims ever truly coalesce, because their religions are as far apart as the poles. The present lamentable state of affairs in India is mainly due to an ill-timed application of clemency which was at once put down to fear by every section of the law-breakers.

It seems, indeed, that since the extreme urbanity lately shown to Gandhi there have not been wanting signs that the British Raj is actually afraid of the Mahatma; it is also possible that certain loyal Muslims may think that they are being thrown over in order to placate their political and religious enemies.

Many people are not aware that there are over 110,000,000 Muslims owning allegiance to our King, and that, of these, 70,000,000 are Indians. We can thus claim to be the greatest Muslim nation in the world, and all of us are pledged to condemn sedition, which is expressly forbidden in the Holy Koran.

The line from Shakespeare with which I head this letter has been grimly illustrated during the past year. But for Gandhi's criminally conceived "Civil Disobedience" campaign there might have been far less rioting and perhaps no loss of life. As Shaukat Ali is reported to have said the other day at the All-India Conference at Delhi, "Neither Hindus nor Muslims have any confidence in each other, and Muslims will not accept dictation or bullying."

Away with all sedition-mongers and traitors! Neither they nor their pernicious teachings will ever help our dear Sister India to keep going steadily on the road to prosperity, in which she has been started by a Rule which is on all hands admitted to be a just and progressive one. I need only point to the wonderful progress of Lahore during the past thirty-five years or so. I have myself seen the population increase from a little over 100,000 to 300,000, and in that period the buildings and improvements were so marked that it did not seem like the same place.

All this prosperity was due to the excellent irrigation and other improving works, but more than all to the sense of security engendered by law-abiding and thrifty inhabitants, and thus to the confidence felt by investors of capital.

One vital question I would ask is this. Does the man in the street sufficiently well grasp the fact that the present struggle is one which may decide whether the Muslim or the Hindu shall govern India? The Hindu government may to some extent be imagined by the present treatment allotted to the 60,000,000 "untouchables," who are regarded as outcasts and dogs. Under Hindu rule it seems possible that the Christians and Muslims might not receive very much better treatment.—Yours, etc.,

HEADLEY.

R.A.C., Pall-mall, S.W., April 7.

A RESUME OF CONGRESS WORK IN TAMILNAD

—:o:—

Peaceful Picketing By Respectable Citizens

(From Our Correspondent.)

SALEM, April 28.

Following on the return of their delegates to Karachi the Working Committee of the Tamil nad Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting last week resolved to reorganise Congress organisations in the Province and to push on foreign cloth and liquor boycott wherever possible. To this end they appointed two deputations consisting of leading workers of the Provinces to visit various centres in all the districts. The deputation meet local workers and jail returned volunteers during their visits to different places and discussed with them future plans of work. During the first week they visited 16 places in three different districts. Enrollment of Congress workers goes on very briskly. Thousands are coming forward in response to the appeal of the leaders to join the Congress.

PEACEFUL PICKETING BY RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

The members of Desa sevika Sangh of Madras have been carrying on the picketing of the wholesale and big foreign cloth shops. Respectable ladies and lawyers of Madras are coming forward to stand before the shops and for peaceful picketing. Mannargudi Merchants have agreed not to sell foreign cloth from the 23rd instant up to September 30th as a result of the negotiations between them and Mr. Santhanam. In Kumbakonam, Coimbatore and in two small towns foreign cloth picketing is going on vigorously. Many other places, I learn, are arranging to picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. Mannargudi has already started the picketing of liquor shops. So far, police have not interfered. As a result of arrests, and consequent advise of the President of the Indian National Congress, picketing of liquor shops has been suspended pending further investigation.

It has been decided to hold the Provincial Conference at Madura. A strong Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Sjt. N. M. R. Subba Raman, a Municipal Councillor and leading Sourashtra merchant has been formed and vigorous work is going on to make it a success.

NON-RELEASE OF POLITICALS

There is much public resentment because of the Government's failure to release Mr. Nageswar Misra and the 18 Bodinaickanur prisoners.

—:o:—

MYSORE YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Acharya Ray To Open Khadi Centre

(From A Correspondent).

AJJAINPUR, May 4.

The Third Mysore State Youth Conference meets at Ajjainpur, tomorrow morning in a specially erected pandal. Sjt. K. T. Bhashyam, President-elect is arriving this evening. He will perform the National Flag-Hoisting Ceremony to-morrow morning at 7 a. m. More than 200 delegates from all parts of the State are attending the conference. Acharya Ray who opens the Khadi Centre at Ajjainpur organised by the Kadur District Board arrives to-morrow evening from Bangalore. The Reception Committee members of the Kadur District Board headed by Sjt. Hosakoppa Krishrao and Congress volunteers will receive Acharyaji at the station. The same evening he will open the Khadi Centre. Great enthusiasm prevails.

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Wanted Swaraj For Women.

SARALA DEVI CRITICISES CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

Fundamental Rights Of The Fair Sex.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Srimati Sarala Devi Chowdhurani at the All-Bengal women's Congress held last week.

Thirty-five associations of women in Madras alone have declared un-asked by the Congress that they 'have' to play an important part in the successful working of a new Constitution for India. Awakened women do not propose to let the grass grow under their feet for questions concerning women to be shelved and decided later after the new constitution has been established in India. Women have considered that at every stage of India's progress women's co-operation is absolutely essential and that opportunities for their service to the nation for national welfare should be created even while the constitution is being framed.

Theyare not satisfied with big pronouncements only on the value of women's patriotic service. They feel that their service or worth has not been properly recognised. They feel that the Indian National Congress has ignored the merit, the intelligence and the efficiency of a host of women by keeping them out from their council-halls, committees, or sub-committees and filling them with men only often far less capable than women of note and distinction and of proved ability in every province.

WOMEN AND R. T. C.

Women have assembled in separate women's bodies and given their own separate considered views for presentation to the Round Table Conference. But no joint statement of men and women have been issued from the Congress Working Committee. The Congress has assigned to women the position of law-breakers only and not law-makers.

Yet that is a small thing and excusable in comparison to a far more serious oversight.

In the process of the creation of a new constitution for India while dealing with principles of Europe-made Socialism that have been burst upon the public, Pandit Jawaharlal has missed a grand opportunity of handling the women's problem from the proper angle and giving a lead to the Congress of the world. It is not to be wondered at. For after all the Indian National Congress is engineered by on half of the race only, until the other half, the women, come forward themselves to impose their views and claim their rights and status in it and through it. Man by himself will never give any serious thought to them. Women will remain as objects of special favour or patronage to them unless womanhood spurns that position and claims for the sisterhood, equality of treatment and equal status.

Since the Karachi Congress Mahatma Gandhi has been heard to repeat from many a platform, "Let there be no mistake as to what "Purna Swaraj" means. It is full economic freedom for the teeming millions, it is no unholy alliance with any interest for their exploitation."

Pandit Jawaharlal has pushed the Congress to the edge of this declaration of rights on behalf of the peasants and workers. We await a Pandhani to push it still further for a declaration of rights on behalf of half the population of India—its teeming womenfolk.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

If economic independence is necessary for any particular being more than another for the good of the nation it is necessary for the woman. Economic distress is the root cause of a woman's taking up the immoral profession or leading an immoral life. The question of unemployment of women is more serious than the unemployment of man. A woman without economic independence often falls a prey to the lustful designs of man, prostitution is its effect, brothels are are its outcome. Therefore, in an ideal State there should not be a single unemployed or unprovided woman, and in an ideal society, seduction of woman by man should be severely punishable by law; the betraying man should no longer go scot-free and the betrayed woman bear the brunt of ostracism not for the benefit of herself but for safeguarding the interest of the man whose property she was originally.

The vested interest of man in woman's body and mind receives the rudest shock when any drastic measure is suggected for her emancipation and the purification of human society. The superiority complex of man, has assigned to women the position of caterer to his lust and pleasure. Even in heaven "Urvashis" and "Rambhas" must await them. It is the worst form of exploitation of women by men sanctioned by society armed with the authority of the law and supported by the poets' flights of imagination.

Drink shops are injurious to men, but brothels are the greatest of insults to womanhood. At both the big gatherings of women held in Lahore last winter, viz. The All-Indian and the All-Asiatic Women's Conferences without ignoring the claims of drink-prohibition, crusade against brothels was made one of the chief items in their programme.

But the Congress though recognising fully the need to prohibit drink has not cast a side glance even at the evils of retention of houses of ill fame. When a Government conducted by men fills its coffers by issuing license for traffic in women and a body like the Indian National Congress piloted by men does not utter a single word of protest against it, it is high time that women bestirred themselves and took concerted action to form a World Democracy as suggested by the Chinese poet Dr. Lin in whose councils the women will have a major voice to safeguard the purity and peace of the world.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

It is not only the male masses of India who should appreciate what Swaraj as conceived by the Congress or sanctioned by the Round Table Conference will mean to them, but it must be appreciated by the women also and stated in a manner easily understood by them. We women therefore assembled in the Women's Congress in Bengal declare that any constitution that may be agreed to by the Indian National Congress should include the following items or should give power to the Swaraj Government to provide for them.

I. The Fundamental Rights of Women such as:

(a) Equal partnership in the husband's income during wifehood and equal rights of inheritance with the children in the husband's property after widowhood.

(b) Equal right of inheritance of the daughters and sisters along with the sons and brothers in the property of the parents, brothers or sisters.

(c) Right of equal guardianship over her children.

(d) No disability to attach to any woman by reason of sex in regard to public employment in the Judicial, Executive, Medical, Legal, Educational, Air, Navy and other services, or to offices of power and honour, such as, seats in the Assembly, Legislatures, Municipalities and District Boards, or to Ministership, Executive Councillorship or Governorship.

(e) Equal rights and obligations in all matters of citizenship, no bar on account of sex.

II. Profligacy, prostitution, procuration and seduction to be equally punishable by law.

III. Total closing of houses of ill-fame.

IV. No addition to be made to Government income by claiming ownership to the property of intestate prostitutes.

V. (a) Substantial living wage for the woman industrial worker.

(b) Limited hours of labour.

(c) Healthy and moral conditions of work.

(d) Protection against economic consequence of old age and sickness.

(e) Specially adequate provisions for leave with pay during maternity period.

VI. Special provision by the State against unemployment and economic distress of women.

VII. Compulsory primary education for girls.

VIII. Facilities for adult education of women.

IX. In co-educational Institutions a fixed percentage of the teachers and members of the committee to be women.

X. Adult suffrage for women.

So far we have discussed the rights of Indian women. Now let us look into our duties. We, the women of India, are the inheritors of a great civilisation. We are heiresses to her spiritual and moral culture. It is indian women to pause, ponder—either in the midst of a raging tempest of material and political ambitions—"What am I to do with that which giveth me not Life Eternal."

ALL INDIAN MATCH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The various representatives of Indian Match Manufacturers representing Bombay, Bengal, Burma, C. P. and Punjab who met at Delhi on 4th April last have formed themselves into an Association styled as above. Among the objects of this Association are to represent the case of Indian Match Manufacturers especially with reference to the competition of the Swedish Match Company conjointly to the Government of India and other public bodies and to bring the Indian Match manufacturers into a closer union. The President of this Association is Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. H. S. Mohmed is the Hon. Secretary.

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INDIA AND ITS ... PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

Prof. Rushbrook Williams On Their Solution.

'GANDHI IS KEEPING HIS WORD"

Professr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams addressed the members of the Manchester Reform Club at a lunch-time gathering on the Indian problem, and in the evening opened a discussion of the same subject at a meeting of the '95 Club. Mr. P. M. Oliver, M.P., presided over the Reform Club luncheon.

Professor Williams, at the outset of his address, said that Manchester was very fortunate in the possession of one of the greatest newspapers in the world. "It is part of my profession," he said, "to follow public opinion and the forces that influence and create it, and I think it is only fair to say that among the soundest guides I would rank your great newspaper —the Manchester Guardian'—very highly."

He went on to appeal most earnestly to all people to familiarise themselves with the facts of the Indian situation, because unless they knew the facts their judgment would be erroneous, however great their goodwill and however earnest their good intentions.

"GANDHI IS KEEPING HIS WORD."

"I believe," he said, "that, so far as the economic and political boycott is concerned, Gandhi is keeping his word and means to keep his word. But you have to make allowances for the atmosphere that has been steadily worked up in India during the last eighteen months. My personal knowledge of Gandhi and my advices from India make me feel as fully convinced as I possibly can be that he is intending a square deal. You must not ask him to give up his lifelong campaign to promote hand-spinning, which is ingrained in his make-up as firmly as Christianity is in the make-up of Lord Irwin. Gandhi has pledged himself and his followers not to raise the general slogan of 'Boycott British goods.' He may substitute for it, however—he has begun to substitute for it,—the slogan 'Buy Indian cloth,' and from the psychological point of view, in the organisation of a mass movement like the boycott, there is all the difference in the world between the two."

BRITISH TRADE IN THE FUTURE.

He was convinced that in the future British trade was going to get its fair share in India. There was enormous number of things which India was going to ask us to do for her which she could not do for herself. Leaving aside all ethical and moral considerations, it was probable that this country would thus find it possible to fix up an agreement which would give up the most favoured terms. "Therefore, when you read some of the things that Gandhi has said, I beg you not to make the mistake of taking them too literally. Gandhi is a political leader, and political leaders have to reckon not only with stalwart supporters but with a lunatic fringe. He has kept his agreement with Lord Irwin and secured its acceptance by Congress without splitting it. That is a great achievement. To accomplish it he has had to use terms of phrase calculated—as all political leaders have to calculate —to meet the exigencies of the moment, and not the exigencies of the next month or two or next year. For these reasons it seems to me we are justified in believing that if and when Gandhi attends the Round-Table Conference when it reopens in London he will be like those Indian Nationalists who left with ideas so much broadened and widened."

Speaking in terms of high appreciation of Lord Irwin, Professor Williams said that history alone would show whether his general policy had been the right policy. But Lord Irwin had raised to an immensely higher moral level the whole plane of British dealing with the Indian problem not only in the eyes of this country or the world but in the eyes of India itself. He had convinced the world, he had gone far to convince India, that if Indian national aspirations were not realised the fault would lie not with Britain but in the inherent difficulties of the whole situation. "I think those two achievements alone," he added, "entitle Lord Irwin to a position among the very greatest Viceroys we have ever sent out."

WHAT INDIAN NATIONALISM MEANS.

Speaking to the members of the '95 Club, Professor Williams said the friction of which we read in the newspapers arose from the chafing of a rather aggressive spirit of nationalism against obstacles which were for the most part entirely independent of anything that the British were doing or had done. This spirit of nationalism consisted of three principal elements. The first element was an instinct for the preservation of all that was characteristic in Indian culture and which appeared to be threatened by the civilisation of the West. In other Eastern countries an attempt had been made to fight the West with its own weapons. In India the tendency had been to fight the West with traditional Eastern weapons. That explained Gandhi and non-co-operation, which was quite peculiar to India. The second element of Indian nationalism was a desire that could be traced all through Indian history for a union of India, because, although India displayed an extraordinary diversity of race and language, there was a curious underlying uniformity of culture. The idea of translating this spiritual union into a political union was as old as the most ancient Sanskrit literature. Without pursuing the union of India we had done more than anybody to make it possible, because we had introduced a unitary, centralised form of government into the great mass of British Indian territory.

FORCE NO SOLUTION.

The third element in Indian nationalism was a conscious striving after Western institutions, because the educated classes of India had been brought up on Western, and particularly English, literature, and so had not been able to conceive of self-government or of directing their own destinies in any other terms than those used by the language of democracy. Mr. Gandhi's hold over the mass of Indian people was not due to any realisation on their part that democracy was a superior form of government; they followed him because he was giving them an Indian lead in an Indian way against a non-Indian civilisation that was more and more trenching upon their oldestablished habits and customs.

Any reversal of British policy would be suicidal, unthinkable. Those who would maintain that the strong hand and the machine-gun were an adequate solvent of the problems raised by Indian nationalism were committing a serious mistake. — "Manchester Guardian."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

EX-G. O. C.'S AND VOLUNTEERS

Sardar Thaman Singh, ex-G. O. C., writes:—

"A private meeting of some of the prominent workers, who took part in the civil disobedience movement will be held at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M., to discuss Volunteer affairs. All the ex-G. O. C.'s are requested to be present on the occasion."

MR. A. M. HAKIM & NAUJAWAN SABHA.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim, Vice-President of the Bombay Naujawan Bharat Sabha, has tendered his resignation.

NATIONAL MILITIA OFFICE.

The National Militia has opened its office on the first floor of Mahatre's Building, Chowpatty Members of the Militia are requested to see Capt. Navin Khandwalla at the office to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 8th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th inst.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the above Society was held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday, the 3rd inst. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, President of the Society, presided. There was a large attendance of members, nearly 200 members being present. The Report shows that the Society is working very satisfactorily. The Society consists of 619 members and in one year alone, as many as 114 members were admitted. There are over 400 active Loan Accounts, and at an average, nearly 300 applications for loan are disposed off every year. The total loans sanctioned during the year under report amounted to over Rs. 44,000 and as much as Rs. 35,428 were repaid during the year. The net profits of the Society amounted to Rs. 1,555. A dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. on the paid-up capital was sanctioned. The report was adopted, and new office bearers and auditors were elected. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer was unanimously re-elected President.

MADHOWJI MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

—:o:—

On Tuesday a meeting of the strikers was held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union. Mr. Kedar Gupte, presiding. The meeting began with the revolutionary working class songs sung by the members of the Y. W. L.. Messrs. Khale, Jambhekar and others then spoke. They explained the methods of the Management employed to break the strike and to disunite them. They also exhorted the strikers not to accept wages and be misled by the manoeuvres of the Management.

The strikers have reiterated their resolve to fight out their just cause.

After the termination of the meeting the audience formed themselves into a procession, which marched through Tardeo, Mahalaxmi, Satrasta and dispersed at Madanpura. The strikers did not go to receive wages although they were threatened by the police. The strike continues.

INDIAN YOUTHS MUST BE READY

Capture The Congress Committees

THANA, May 4.

(From Our Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Anand Bharati Vanar-sena Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held at 9-30 p.m. in the Gandhi Chowk under the presidency of Sjt. Madhavrao Kalgate, when speeches were made by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe of the Youth League, Poona, and by Dr. Gowande of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Both the speakers declared that they wanted Swaraj for the labourers and farmers. Mr. Paranjpe exhorted the youths to organise and keep themselves in readiness for the struggle which is to be resumed in case Mahatmaji, after attending the Round Table Conference in London comes back without obtaining Swantantrya for India. He further advised the youths to capture the Congress Committees at the next elections.

The election of the Working of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee is to take place on May 10.

Bombay Prepares For B. P. C. C Elections

CONGRESSMEN RESENT PARTY LABELS

BUT WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

The keen party rivalry among Congressmen who will fight the ensuing Congress Ward elections, which are to take place on May 31, as indicated in the report published in the "Chronicle" some days ago, has given an impetus to the election campaign of the rival camps. Congress members is now proceeding particularly in Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, and Fort Wards.

VARIOUS AGENCIES.

In Girgaum shop-keepers are entrusted with Congress membership books and they make use of their business acumen for the recruitment of Congress members. In the Fort the offices "sepoy" acts as agent to canvas members and swell the Congress roll. By May 15, which is the last day for enrolling members who will have the right to vote a considerable number of new members will have been added to the roll. The last day for receiving nominations is 22 and it is almost certain that the 75 seats will be contested by over 200 candidates.

All these factors will make the elections a very exciting affair.

HEALTHY RIVALRY.

That the existence of healthy party rivalry is a compliment rather than a slur on any public body is now realised by the members of the B.P.C.C. Council, who had rushed to the press to deny that there was any rivalry in the Congress Camp.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Insistent inquiries have confirmed the fact that there are at least two rival parties and canvassing votes has all along proceeded on that basis. What appears to have upset some of the candidates is the label given to their respective parties.

Those who belong to what is called the "Gandhi Party" declared that they are no less Socialists than anyone of those who belong to the "Socialist Party", which is said to be their rival. A member of this "Gandhi Party" held the view that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest living "Socialist" in India hence they could not be said to be opposed to some of the principles of socialism.

CONGRESS SOCIALISM.

The members belonging to the "Socialist Party" resent the implication, which their title might convey that they are in any way opposed to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The members of this party attach more importance to the economic programme, as contained in the Karachi Congress resolution with special reference to adult suffrage, a living wage to workers and a radical economic policy. These people believe that lukewarm support to this programme would not do and are anxious to select such members, as would lay stress on these items, as their nominees to fight the elections.

FIGHT FOR POWER.

From the interest that has already been evoked it can be safely predicted that the elections will be more interesting than the elections, for the Corporation, or the Legislative Council or even the Assembly, as the numbers of voters as well as the number of seats are larger than for any of those bodies.

The issues at stake are also in no way less important as getting a majority in the B.P.C.C. and consequently capturing the seats in the B.P.C.C. Council and on the Executive would mean the power to lead the city in the coming national struggle, which seems inevitable to Congressmen.

JUDGE ON SLOW PROGRESS OF CHIRNER TRIAL

Further Witnesses On Incidents Of Satyagraha

The slow progress in recording the evidence and cross-examining the prosecution witnesses in the Chirner Shooting Case was again commented upon by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, when the case was resumed on Tuesday. Although the case is being heard for over six weeks now, not even half of the total number of 118 prosecution witnesses have been disposed off. The judge blamed the defence pleaders for carrying on lengthy cross-examination which only helped to drag on the case.

HANDCUFFED.

Tukaram Poshya, a resident of Chirner was first examined. He deposed that a day previous to the Chirner Satyagraha accused Jayaram came to the village and exhorted the people to attend the forest satyagraha. Accordingly witness attended the satyagraha but did not participate in it. He went up to the banyan tree where he saw two policemen. After a while a cry was raised that some satyagrahis were arrested and handcuffed.

STONE-THROWING.

Thereupon witness saw the crowds including the police party coming down the hill. Near the foot of the hill some members of the crowd shouted: "Seize the police patel and beat him? This was the signal for stone-throwing. Witness saw four of the accused pelting stones and sticks at the police.

Shankar Poshya, the next witness deposed that accused Jayaram and Tukaram asked him to come to the Chirner Satyagraha armed with scythes and axes. Witness actually went to Chirner on September 25. He was drinking water near the tank when accused Laxman told him that if the police arrested the Satyagrahis, they were not to allow the police to go without giving them a thrashing. Witness then changed his mind and did not attend the Satyagraha.

Two more witnesses were examined before the Court rose for the day. Ganoo Ambaji, one of the witnesses said that he went to Chirner at the bidding of some of the accused.

The witnesses were cross-examined at length by the defence pleaders.

DACOITIES IN THARRAWADY

—:o:—

5 Guns & 50 Rounds Of Ammunition Looted

RANGOON, May 5.

Several dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy District. Five guns and 50 rounds of ammunition were looted from Prome District by 28 rebels of Kama Township, Thayetmyo District, who crossed over the border recently.

Earthquake shocks were felt for a few seconds yesterday morning at Pegu, causing great panic. It will be recalled that just a year back a serious earthquake caused a disaster there.—A. P.

FRAUD ON BANK.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, May 5.

Three persons arrested on Saturday, two at Lahore and one at Jhang in connection with alleged frauds on the People's Bank of Northern India a year ago in which three amounts aggregating Rs. 5,900 are said to be involved, were produced before the District Magistrate to-day who remanded them to police custody for ten days till the police investigation is completed. It is understood that one of the arrested persons has made a confession to the police.—A. P.

OLD WOMAN JAILED FOR SIX WEEKS

Chandrabai Sakharam, a 25 years old woman, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta in the Girgaum court on the charge that she was living for the last six months on the earning of other women's prostitution.

In the prosecution evidence it was stated that the accused was a prostitute herself. The house was rented by one Radhabai who was living there as some one's keep and the accused used to stay on the ground floor as a sub-tenant. It was alleged that several girls used to stay with the accused in the same room and all of them were living on prostitution. They were paying a fixed amount to the accused every month. It was stated that when the Police raided the house they found the accused with several other girls in the same room.

The accused pleading "Not guilty" said that she was not aware that girls who stayed with her were living on the earnings of prostitution.

The Magistrate did not accept the plea and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three weeks more.

KELEWADI MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Trial In High Court Sessions

The story how Mir Asgarali Mir Alimahomed Khan an old Bohra 'miser' of 80, was robbed of Rs. 20,000 in old currency notes of 1891 and 1899 and a few ornaments, worth Rs. 200, and further how his wife Janabai met instantaneous death by suffocation as a result of a gag being put in her mouth, and a piece of cloth tied round her neck by the accused in the course of their big haul in the early hours of August 9, 1930 at Bohri's Chawl in Kelewadi, was narrated at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Burlee, when Kaleshah Kasamshah (32), Shamshuddin Shaikh Mahomed (31), Hamjadalli Taisanally (39) and Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Dawood (28) who were charged with criminal conspiracy, dacoity, dacoity with murder, and abetment thereof, were put up for trial on Tuesday. Of the remaining four accused, who took part in the dacoity, one Mahomed Abdulla has turned an approver, while the other three are absconding.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, acting Advocate-General with Mr. Somji, represented the Crown, while Mr. M. S. Pandit with Mr. Row appeared for the defence.

The prosecution story is that Mir Asgarali, the complainant who was living in a room in Bohri's Chawl in Kelewadi near Charni Road station, where he was residing for the last 50 years and paid a rent of Rs. 8 per mensem only, was carrying on business in perfumery and had made a fortune of about a lakh of rupees. His passion was to hoard money in old currency notes in a 'safe' (wooden-box). Being a miser and a Mahomedan, he did not deposit the money in a bank or lend to somebody for earning interest on the capital. He had a wife named Janabai, a woman of about 50 years, 65 years according to the doctor. He showed an intention sometime back, to buy a house worth Rs. 25,000 and thus invest a portion of his money in the safest way. His talks of buying a house got round, and some people suspected him of possessing a large sum of money.

THE ACCUSED.

The first accused, who was a Pathan, had come from Rawalpindi, and lived on the pavement in a 'Musafarkhana' behind the Crawford market. He had no other means, being unemployed. The second accused was a sea-faring man, a person of no visible means of livelihood. He lived in a chawl, where the approver liver. The third accused who came from Delhi lived with and was friendly with the first one. The fourth accused was a sea-faring man, then unemployed The fifth accused turned approver. The sixth accused, Pir Mahomed alias Baboo Bengali, who came from Calcutta, lived behind Crawford Market. Karim, and Mir Zaman Sher Zaman a pathan are absconding along with Baboo Bengali.

PLAN FOR DACOITY.

They conceived an idea, as alleged by the prosecution, to commit a dacoity and expected to make a big haul. Baboo Bengali, who was their leader, informed the approver about project on August 8, 1930, the day before the Cocoanut Holiday. It was arranged that they should meet near Crawford Market at 11 p.m. that night. The first accused, whom some of them approached, said that the was ill, and did not join the party. All the seven went to a Bohra cemetry and entered the compound of the Bohri's Chawl. Baboo Bengali was directing operations. The approver was asked to stand under a tree and keep a watch. The rest of the dacoits came up to the first floor, where the complainant was residing with his wife. There were three rooms on that floor.

GAGGED WIFE DIES.

The dacoits made a hole in the wall near the entrance door, through which they went in. At that time the complainant and his wife were fast asleep. The wife heard a sound and woke up. Thereupon the dacoits put a gag into her mouth and tied a piece of cloth round her neck in such a way that according to the prosecution she died in a few minutes of suffocation. Then the complainant got up, who was similarly treated, but somehow escaped death as the grip was not so tight, which he removed, after the dacoits left him with a big haul of Rs. 20,000 and a few ornaments. The dacoits escaped over a wall.

OLD CURRENCY NOTES.

In the meantime the complainant cried out "I am being killed." on hearing which the neighbours ran to the rescue, but found that the door was locked from outside.

The next day the approver was told that only Rs. 40 were found, and he was given Rs. 10. Approver alleged that the first accused was flush with money and went on bargaining articles for personal as well as domestic use. The curious coincidence was that the first accused disposed of old notes of 1891 and 1899, which were alleged to be originally in possession of the complainant.

When the news of the dacoity was published in the papers the following day, some of the acquaintances of the accused, becoming suspicious informed the police; and during the police investigations, they traced the first accused at Rawalpindi, and the third accused at Delhi They were brought down to Bombay.

Half a dozen witnesses, including the approver, were examined after the deposition of the complainant in the lower court was tendered on the ground of his disability due to old age.

The case was then adjourned.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

CERTIFICATE TO POLICE

Chagla Opposes Velinkar's Application

Mr. S. G. Velinker, counsel for the crown in the Lamington Road Shooting case, made an application on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Barlee for the discharge of Shankar Narayan Moghe, the approver Counsel made a further application and requested His Lordship to add a note to the proceedings of the case as regards the conduct of the investigating police officers Inspectors Dyer and Lyon as it was necessary in view of the verdict of the jury. The police officers, counsel remarked had a very difficult time in following the misguiding clue and the action they had taken was commendable.

His Lordship agreed to do the same and remarked that the police officers had taken considerable care in investigating the case.

MR. CHAGLA'S OBJECTION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Counsel for Shinde, in the Lamington Road Shooting Case, appeared before Mr. Justice Barlee, when the Sessions court sat after lunch on Tuesday and made an application that Counsel objected to the application having been made by Mr. Velinkar, Counsel for the Crown, as regards the note to be recorded by his Lordship that the police investigation in the case was exemplary.

Counsel's objection was based on the fact that the application made ex-parte in the morning and that he was not given an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Chagla took a diametrically opposite view to that of the learned Counsel for the prosecution on the merits of the question.

His Lordship remarked that no order was as yet passed and it would not be passed till the defence was given an opportunity.

His Lordship will hear both the parties in his chambers on Wednesday or Thursday between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

COMMUNAL EXCITEMENT AT ALANKARPUR SUBSIDING

BALIAKANDI, May 3.

The situation in connection with the communal fracas at Alankarpur (Faridpur) over the slaughter of a cow on the Id day is gradually improving. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Goalundo, accompanied by several police officers, visited the place yesterday. The peace efforts of the local landlord and several other Hindus and Mahomedans have succeeded in dispersing the excited mob. The local Congress leaders also visited the area with a view to bringing about a settlement The Sub-Divisional Officer has assured the people of the removal of certain grievances which are believed to have contributed to the growth of strained feelings between the two communities. Orders under Section 144 have been promulgated for two months, prohibiting the association of more than five persons within the Jungal Union armed with 'lathis' or other deadly weapons.

May 5 has been fixed for the holding of an arbitration meeting in which the Sub-Divisional Officer and the leaders of both communities will take part with the object of coming to a permanent settlement on the question. Armed police pickets have been posted in the affected villages with the assurance that they will be withdrawn if the meeting ends in success.

Basiruddi Molla who received serious injuries during the attack upon Mahomedans by the Namasudras is undergoing treatment at Rajbari Hospital and is reported to be progressing.—A. P.

MANIK GANJ, May 2.

The Government of Bengal have awarded certificates to the following in recognition of their services in combating the Civil Disobedience movement in Manikgunj: Babu Nishi Kanta Roy, Hony. Magistrate and President of the Union Board of Manikgunj, Babu Jotish Chandra Bhattacharya, Babu Harendra Chandra Bannerji, Head-master of the Manikgunj H. E. School, Moulvi Anlad Hoossin Khan and Moulvi Abdul Latif Biswas.—A. P.

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CHEQUES were posted to all the above on May 4th.

MARCH proved a lucky month for the following among the 5636 who entered Polson's "Slogan" Competition, open to all users of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Over 18,000 entries were carefully checked and judged on their merits, with the results given here.

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2ND PRIZE Rs. 200

divided between 5 competitors who receive Rs. 40 each.

MRS. WALCOTT, Janitor's Quarters, Head Office, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Church Gate, Bombay; MRS. EMILY NG. MAHON, 29, Depot Lines, Karachi; MAJOR W. J. KEYSTONE, Suite 2, 53 Chowringhee, Calcutta; MRS. T. KISTAVANI, "Jaya Villa," Best Street, Thingangyun (Burma); A. N. SEN, Esq., District Judge, Judge's House, Faridpore (E. Bengal).

3RD PRIZE Rs. 100

divided between 4 competitors who receive Rs. 25 each.

K. MCNESS, Esq., No. 31, 141st Street, (Tamwe Circle) Rangoon, (Burma); MISS B. DUDLEY, Government House, Mahableshwar, (Bombay Presidency); MISS PERIN FAKIRJI DOCTOR, 167, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; JOAO POSSOLO, Esq., Nova Goa.

N. W. F. & REFORMS

—:o:—

Preliminary Meeting At Peshawar

A QUESTIONAIRE ISSUED

PESHAWAR, May 5.

The North-West Frontier Province Committee held its first preliminary sitting to-day at the Chief Commissioner's office. Mr. H. G. Haig, the President, in his opening speech, explained the terms of reference. He was followed by Sir Abdul Qayum and Rai Bahadur Thakur Dutt, who also made some general remarks about the object and scope of the Committee. Subsequently the following communique was issued by the secretary, Rai Bahadur Hehna Singh.

"The Frontier Committee which has been set up by the Government of India in connection with working out the new Constitution proposed at the Round Table Conference for the five settled districts of the Frontier has been given two tasks. The first is to make proposals as to the subjects which will be administered by the new Provincial Government, or in other words, suggest the classification of subjects as either provincial or central. The second is to consider what financial assistance the Provincial Government will require from the Central in order to fulfil its responsibilities for the administration of provincial subjects.

QUESTIONAIRE.

It is evident that the Committee's enquiry must involve detailed examination of facts and figures with the assistance of the local administration and its officers. But the Committee hope also to receive assistance from the public on more general questions that are involved in their enquiry, some of which are indicated below.—

(1) What are your general views as to the sphere of administration to be entrusted to the new Provincial Government?

(2) Are there any matters of All-India importance peculiar to the present administration of the North West Frontier Province which should be classed as central?

(3) What should be the future financial relations between the centre and the Frontier Province?

(4) Should the financial subvention from the Centre be for an unlimited or limited period? If for a limited period, what should that period be, and what authority should be empowered to revise the amount of subvention?

(5) On what principles should the subvention be calculated?

The Committee will be glad to receive written statements from associations and individuals dealing with these or similar points or any matters of detail relevant to the enquiry, of which one may have special knowledge. The Committee will, whenever necessary, invite those who have forwarded written statements to supplement them with oral evidence.

TO MEET ON MAY 11.

The Committee expects to commence its sittings for hearing evidence in Peshawar on May 11. It will move to Abbottabad about May 20. As the Committee hope to complete their report approximately in a month it would be a great convenience if gentlemen intending to place their views before the Committee would do so early as possible. The evidence will be heard in public—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Jute shares ruled quiet a trifle easier than yesterday and only a small business was reported. In coals a fair turnover resulted [illegible] downward trend. Teas were quiet. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Cotton [illegible] quietly for [illegible] per cent. Loan 1945|55; otherwise this section remained quiet. The following were the closing

Securities.—5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-14 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 101-1, 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 100-4, ditto 1933|36 100-6.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref. 101, Imperial Bank Contributory 255-9.

Railway.—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 53.

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 10-8, Burrakur 13-2, Deoli 7-8, East Indian 14-10, Auction, Equitable 23-9, Govindpur 2-1 auction, Minto 4-4, Rangegung 35-8, Samla Collieried 2-14 auction, South Karanpura 3.

Jutes.—Albion pref. 110, Barnagore 169, Craig 1, Dalhousie ordy. Howrah 51-4, Hukumchand ordy. 24-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 526-8, Kanknarrah ordy. 428, Lansdowne 170, National 24-10, Waverley 3.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-14, Bengal Telephone pref. 10-4, Indian Iron and Steel 3-4, Assaw Match 10-4, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-15-0, Great Eastern Hotel 145 Indian Wood Products 14-8, Madan Theatres 1-14, Titaghur paper defd. 2-8, Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" shares 704, ditto "D" shares 17-12, Midnapore Zemindary 85, Indiagiri Rubber point 54 cent. Port Shipping 11-6, Cawnpore sugar 13-12, New Savan Sugar 6-2, Killing Valley tea 13-8, per cent. 1927|57|87 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 8-4.—A.P.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Opening Of New School Building.

A large gathering of Parishioners and visitors from the Suburbs attended the opening ceremony of the spacious new building for St. Mary's School in the compound of the Koli-Kallian Catholic Church on Sunday evening, 3rd instant. Monsignor C. Pinto blessed the new school building in the presence of a large number of priests and laymen. The ceremony was followed by the distribution of prizes and the reading of the School Report which recounted the progress of the school from 1876 when it was a little Portuguese school to the present time, when it has grown into a full-fledged educational institution imparting knowledge to the Catholics of the Parish and the Suburbs. It is now converted into an English teaching school. After the distribution of prizes there was a varied entertainment. Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias spoke on the need of Catholic institutions in the bigger Parishes of the Suburbs. Monsignor Pinto congratulated the Principal and the staff at the rapid progress achieved by their laudable efforts in bringing up this institution to the present level of efficiency.

Currency Department Accounts on the April 30.

Notes in circulation	160,14,51
Reserve.	
Coin and bullion—	
In India—	
Silver coin	118,20,13
Gold bullion	27,54,48
Silver bullion	7,19,86
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	7,20,04

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MASTERS AND THEIR MESSAGE
followed by Questions and Answers.

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It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2|- only per bottle.

Cash prize of Rs. 500|- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Far ghastlier than in England is the tragedy in India of unemployment, and it is difficult to conceive of any forward policy of productive absorption when the Government are pre-occupied with the problem of eking out the present desolate system of rule and the British Cabinet are spawning forth Round Table Committees to delay a prompt settlement on the essential principle of transferring power to Indians. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking at the Conference of Salaried Employees estimated that forty million Indians qualified to work are in a state of unemployment. We are not surprised at the figure. It is not a question of Government jobs which in no progressive country can be the solvent of unemployment. The energy of our young men is running waste. In self-governing countries, the existence of unemployment is a public scandal; the fate of the Government depends upon the pressure of the problem and it is advertised as an anomaly calling for world redress. In India, the Government ignore it as of minor account, and at the annual Convocations of our Universities Governors lecture young men on character and citizenship; the latter hear little of livelihood. When vexed by non-official debates in the legislatures they sometimes order an Enquiry into Unemployed, but the result is a feeble essay on the avenues of agriculture and industry which young men are asked to enter in a humble and fervent spirit fortified by stories of self-made millionaires.

For the rapid industrialisation of India as a part-solution, we do not lack in the elementary conditions of success, if once relieved of the incubus of foreign policy which aims at our consumption of imported manufactures. The old idea that India should export raw materials and buy them back as finished products is a scheme of twice draining India in a transaction that is integrally and self-containedly attainable in India. Foreigners hoped to live in the exploded myth of Indian incapacity; they loved to assist their own mission by the manipulation of official policy; but with abuses brought to the fierce glare of publicity they now ask for open "safeguards" to be accepted by Indians for carrying on the acquisitive tradition. The problem of unemployment will not re-act to these devices. The reproach, once fashionable and also quite justifiable, that there were no Indians trained to expert knowledge in modern industries has no bearing on the problem now. We have scores of Indians trained abroad in the science of manufacture—textiles sugar, paper, chemicals etc.,—who are quite capable of running ordinary factories; in fact on account of the disappointment of these men, there is a pause in the enterprise of young students going to foreign countries in the confidence that when they return to India they could set up productive business in the same way as their academical contemporaries in foreign countries. The mercantile wealth of India in foreign trade is still derived from mere commissions and brokerage. There is scanty growth in the wealth actually obtained by Indians from the conversion of Nature's gifts into marketable products competing with foreign goods. This is at the root of Indian unemployment. British critics, in their best Providential manner, speak of India as an agricultural country. So she mainly is, but without the co-ordination of home factories with land, agriculture and industry must both suffer, the one from cheap exploitation by the foreigner and the other by costly profiteering also by the foreigner.

We are indebted to the collapse of prices for a certain mass-awakening in regard to the economics of the country. The peasant finds that the elements of his business remain fairly constant while he himself is being beggared into starvation: his land is there as of old, the monsoon comes as usual and there is no abatement in his own ancestral exertions. Still there is increasing poverty for him, starvation for the children he has laboriously educated and he is in the morass of indebtedness. He has been driven to ask questions concerning the mystery. Advice heard from the Collector's bungalow about social customs, expensive ceremonies and the indifferent use of chemical manure does not any more hypnotise him into the belief that the fault is his. Patient though he is, his commonsense tells him that there is some external cause unknown to Nature, pauperising him. Here in lie the germs of danger or hope, howsoever one chooses to look at them. He sees the descent of unemployment which is only the decay of occupations to a level that does not pay. He is prepared for physical labour, if it shows a margin of subsistence. It has dawned upon him that there is something wrong. In this he is coming in line with the educated classes who discern the causes in foreign exploitation, currency mismanagement, stifled energies and grinding taxation to keep up imported Services. Our problem is far more urgent than that of any other country and England should not rely too much on the ignorance and mental insensitiveness of the masses which she makes into a criminal excuse to continue the supremacy of her own trade. Of the forty million unemployed each one is an automatic centre of economic propaganda. The problem of three million unemployed is the paramount concern of England; the problem of scores of million unemployed in India is no body's concern. Why?

TRAVANCORE

—:o:—

The Administration report of the State of Travancore for the year ending August, 1930 is an excellently got up document, which in respect of ready publication compares favourably with official reports in British India. Travancore, though a small State with a population of 40 lakhs, is one of the progressive States of India and in respect of mass education worthily leads the country. But it will have to progress constitutionally a great deal more and a great deal faster to come up to the expectations of the people of the State or of the country. At present the Government of the State is undoubtedly a despotism. A beneficent despotism it may be called with a slight veneer of self-Government, but it is a despotism all the same. The very first sentence in the chapter on "System of Government" warns the reader that "the Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative." But this is only one aspect of the truth, the other and more important aspect being that the source of the Rulers' authority is and ought to be the people whose Trustee and Servant the Ruler has the honour to be.

The administration in Travancore is fairly beneficent. The Ruler takes only about 4 per cent of the total revenue for Palace expenditure and spends generously on Education and such other useful departments. Of the total population of the State, 14 per cent are under instruction, which is a good average, higher than in other parts of India. But the 40 lakhs of the tainted liquor and opium revenue constitute a black spot on the administration. The State has had a Legislative Council for the last forty years and now possesses an elected majority. But it is practically an advisory body, and the Ruler has full power to make laws independently or to certify budget demands. It is creditable, however that women have equal rights with men with regard to the vote and the membership of the Council. The Government of the State would have been a great deal more beneficent if it were made responsible to the Legislative Council. World history continues to prove that absolute potentates are an anachronism and that the tide of Democracy is irresistible.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

Referring to the question of Minorities in his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Conference at Shanebaj, Mr. Khaserao Pawar, Home Member of the Gwalior Durbar, remarked that many Muslims were neednessly diffident of their status under Swaraj. He pointed out that in a State like Gwalior, the Muslims formed only 5 per cent. of the population but enjoyed a percentage of 33 in the State services and lakhs of rupees were spent on Muslim festivals like the Moharrum and Id. It would be better still for any State not to spend a pie over mere festivals of any community and rather to spend the money saved on schools for backward communities. Such of the non-Brahmins as have acquired the habit of grievance-mongering and Brahmin-baiting may also learn a lesson from the above remarks of the President and especially from his exhortation to the non-Brahmins to take a living interest in the needs and grievances of the people and not to keep content with distributing the inadequate loaves and fishes of services and patronage to a limited number of non-Brahmins in Government services and elsewhere.

Trifles

—:o:—

The rumoured visit of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to India has, I assure you, got nothing to do with constitutional changes. It is only to gather material for another book by him in which the Premier will describe how he sought to send an awakened India back to sleep.

• • • • •

The earnest sympathy of Messrs. Chapman Mortimer and Villiers has touched Muslim hearts. And a friend of mine, who is also a communalist, feels that the problem of Bengal which has been complicated by a weightage of 1000 p. c. to Europeans will be immediately solved.

• • • • •

The "Roznama-e-Khilafat" has thoroughly exposed the hypocrisy of the Congress vis-a-vis Muslims. The news that 15 out of 75 seats in the B. P. C. C. are certain to go to Nationalist Muslims has been effectively used to confound all Nationalists. For what could be more dishonest than giving 20 per cent. of seats to Musalmans when their proportion is 56 p.c.?

• • • • •

Perhaps you feel some difficulty in solving the conundrum. This only means that you have not understood the report in the "Chronicle". And, yet it is so simple. All that you have got to do is to take a lesson from the "Khilafat", interpret B. P. C. C. to mean Bengal Provincial Congress Committee instead of Bombay P. C. C. and suppose the names that have appeared in the "Chronicle" to be those of Bengali leaders. And—well, Q. E. D.

• • • • •

"It is understood that the meeting of the Retrenchment Committee will begin on May 25 at Simla."

Peons and clerks, beware!

• • • • •

In Bangalore there is an English lady who insists that she should be tried by someone the colour of whose skin matches with her own.

I quite sympathise with her Whatever, the artistic merit of "black and white" as a fashionable colour scheme, "Harmony in White" is much more soft and soothing.

• • • • •

Says a Peshawar message: "Government is effecting a cut of ten per cent in all the current civil expenditure."

Thanks to the Military there is not much of "Civil expenditure". But whatever it is, the cut does not apply to the salaries of the Chief Commissioner and other executive officials.

• • • • •

The Associated Press has sent out thrilling news from Lahore. It is exclusive and of the very latest, beating private correspondents by six lengths. The Governor of the Punjab has disclosed that Alexander the Great invaded India; the Jhelum was then in torrential floods; but Alexander chose a narrow neck and forded the waters.

• • • • •

Surely this is the first time you have heard the news. And so we have to pay for a message of two hundred words. An original story will be told shortly by the Commissioner of Bundelkhand at the next Flower Show. A message of four hundred words is eagerly awaited. Being in touch with Government circles, I am able to drop the hint that it relates to an exciting reminiscence of King Canute and his Courtiers.

• • • • •

Mr. E. Villiers offers to ally himself with the Muslims and put down revolt. Declined — with thanks.

• • • • •

"When the Viceroy of India travels from Dehra Dun to Simla, it can be safely assumed that the track will have to be inspected thoroughly and watched incessantly, entailing a villager at every telegraph pole and police at every culvert, bridge, tunnel and station", says the "Civil and Military Gazette." Looks like an argument against Simla Exodus! Isn't it rather strange?

• • • • •

Mill-Clerk: "I work as hard as the fellow at the next desk but he gets Rs. 10 more than I do."

Mill-Manager: "That is not right. From the beginning of next month, he gets Rs. 10 less."

A REVIEW OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

—:o:—

URGENT NECESSITY OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

(BY HON. S. HUSSAIN IMAM.)

The recent announcement of Mr. Wedgwood Benn regarding the appointment of a tribunal to settle the question of appropriatement of military expenses between the War Office and India Office has prompted me to write a short note on this question.

The history of this question begins from the year 1861 when after the assumption of suzerainty by the British Crown the War Office demanded some money for the cost of the British Army sent out to India. To the eternal credit of the Government of India of the pre-reform days, let me state, that they ever fought strenuously to reduce this rapacious charge of the War Office. Long before the birth of Indian National Congress in a dispatch of 8th February 1878, the Government of India demanded that the army charges should not be decided by mere rules of arithmetic but on broad and statesmanlike lines of public policy, which shall fairly adjust the claim of England to the capacity of India, so that the people of India should not have reason to feel that they were being treated by Great Britain with want of justice and generosity. (Page 216 Vol. I No. 11). Let me add that the advocacy was not then a mere lip service but was backed by action, direct action, of non-payment of this exorbitant demand at the rate of £10 per capita, and a payment on account of only £7½ per capita. And as early as 9th October, 1872, the Secretary of State insisted in his despatch that the Imperial Government quartered upon the Revenues of India as large a portion of its army as it thought could possibly be required to maintain its own dominion there; and that it had uniformly detached Europeans regiments and drawn freely upon the indigenous army of India, towards the maintenance of which it contributed nothing, to aid it in contests outside India. From the year 1861 up to 1908 the capitation charge remained constantly with variation below £10, and from 1908 to 1920 it was fixed at £11 8s. per capita. The introduction of the Reform was utilised by the War Office to saddle India with greatly increased capitation charges. For the years 1920-21 we paid at the exorbitant rate of £28½ and from them onward we are paying at the rate of £25. 13 s. In order to prove the exorbitant nature of this demand I shall show the military expenses of England in different years.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DEMAND.

In 1913-14 the British army was 1,38,000 strong and in 1930 there were 141,000 soldiers, and the expenses in these two years were respectively 28 million pounds and 40.5 million pounds so that per capita expense has risen-up from £203 to £287.2 or a rise of 41 p. c.; but the capitation charge that we have to pay has risen up from £11 8s. to £25 13s. or a rise of 125 per cent!

Now on the merit, this demand is altogether unjustifiable, inasmuch as the strength of the army is not regulated by the requirements of Indian defence, but is regulated by the demands of Imperial utility. This is not my dictum but is based on the following quotation from despatch of 9-8-1872:

"India cannot be justly charged with any expenditure which would have to be maintained if the Indian Empire did not exist."

The stories of the employment of the armies of India outside its boundaries are legends, but to enumerate a few I mention the two Afghan Wars, the two wars in China and the recent South African War besides the Great War. I will mention here only the expense of two wars. The Second Afghan War cost us 19 crores and in the great War we spent 137 crores. This shows that we are compelled to pay for War outside our boundaries without getting any return for the sums spent.

(Continued on page 8.)

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

—:o:—

EXCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

(CONTRIBUTED).

India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie is convinced that Indo-German cultural co-ope ation can be effectively promoted through systematic exchange of professors between German and Indian universities. Therefore it made the necessary arrangements for inviting Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar of Calcutta University as a Guest-Professor at the Technische Hochhschule (Technological University) of Munich for 1930-1931.

Prof. Sarkar dellevered 39 class lectures in the summer-semester (half year) of 1930 and 42 class-lectures in the winter semester of 1930-31. All these lectures were given in German. During the same period he was invited, primarily through the efforts of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, for lectures by various universities, public bodies and chambers of industry and commerce in different parts of Germany as well as Austria.

These lectures which are seventeen in number and were likewise delivered in German are detailed below:—

14 April 1930:—Munich: Technological University: "German-Indian Economic Problems."
9 May:—Jena: Eucken Society "Indian Industrialism in the perspective of World-Culture."
13 May:—Kiel: University: Institute for World-Economic and Ocean-Transport: "The Technological-Economic System and Commercial policy of contemporary India."
24 October:—Radio-lecture at Vienna wirelessed for all Austria (carried by telephone from Munich) "The Problem of Industrialization in India."
14 November:—Stutgart: Technological University: "The Development of Modern India and its Significance in World-Economy."
30 October:— Radio lecture for all Bavaria: "Technical and Professional Education in India."
21 November:—Berlin Agricultural University: "Agricultural Transformation in Modern India with reference to Foreign Trade."
21 November:—Berlin: World-Economy Society: "The Economic Aspirations of the Indian people of To-day."
28 November:—Innsbruck (Austria): University: "The Legal and Economic Institutions of the Hindus as members of the Indo-German Civilization."
29 November:—Innsbruck: University: "The Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in Modern India."
5 December:—Karlsruhe: Technological University: "Economic and Social India of To-day from the View-point of World-Economy."
19 Dcember:—Numberg: Commercial University: "The Transformation of the Economic Structure of the Indian People."
10 January 1931:—Bielfield: Economic Association of Westphalia: "India as a great Power in World-Commerce."
16 January:—Wurzburg: Deutche Academie: "India's Industry and Trade with reference to Economic Germany."
6 February:—Soningen: Association for Technology and Industry: "Technological Progress in India and its influence on World-Trade."
20 February:—Letpzig: University "Technology and Economics in Contemporary India."
2 March:—Augsburg: Deuysche Akademie: "The Industrial in India in their bearings on Germany and the Industrial Great Powers."

The articles in German of Professor Sarkar on different aspects of comparative industrialism and applied economics based on international statisics have been published in the following journals of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Leipzig etc.:—

1. Deutsche Rundschau (German Review),
2. Forschungen and Fortschritte (Researches and Progress),
3. Baverische Industrie-und Handelszeitung (Bavarian Industry and Commerce),
4. Weltwirtschaft (World-Economy),
5. Wirtschaftliche Nahrichten (Economic News),
6. Neumanns Zeitschrift fur Versicherangswesen (Insurance Review),
7. Berichte Aber Lanawirts-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

A Desperate Premier.

It is inevitable for an autocrat, who receives power only by defying the people's will, to fight popular opinion by seeking to suppress it—if necessary by force. And Ismail Sidky Pasha is going the usual way of all autocrats or their creatures. He would inflict on the Egyptian Nation the farce of an election, but only after seeing to it that the people's representatives have no chance and that they do not also get an opportunity of registering their protest. The incident of Beni Suef was, therefore, to be expected. The conflict between the official version and that of the Wafd over casualties was inevitable, although the world will have no doubt as to where the truth lies.

What Will Britain Do?

Sidky, it is clear, is going all out to suppress a nation that is in revolt against the present reactionary regime. In his desperation he is doing everything in his power to set the stage even for British intervention. This is natural. Egypt is solidly against him. Even women are coming forward to take risks in the struggle. This fact is of the utmost significance. It remains now to be seen whether Great Britain will realise that the united determination of a nation cannot but prevail ultimately, however much and desperately Sidky Pasha may try to break it down. It also remains to be seen whether Mr. Arthur Henderson stands by his declaration made months ago that he will have nothing to do with any Egyptian Government save the one that derives its "raison d'etre" from the free suffrage of the people.

Students' Duty.

In his presidential speech at the All-Kerala Students' Conference Mr. K. F. Nariman did a bit of wholesome plain-speaking with regard to the students' duty in the national struggle for freedom. He urged them to concentrate for some time all their energy on the one fundamental issue of national independence and said: "Of what avail are your degrees and medals and scholarships so long as the chain of slavery disgraces your whole existence?.....Rather be an illiterate and ignorant freeman than an intellectual, degreed slave." He urged them finally to follow the nation's leader, Mahatma Gandhi, whole-heartedly till Swaraj is won. We regret to have to say that in the last campaign students did not do themselves full justice. But we trust that they will now do everything possible to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar.

Goodwill.

An analysis of the Manchester Royal Exchange draft Resolution on Lancashire's trade with India will yield interesting results. India must beware of the dire consequences of "the shortsighted and selfish policy of a small industrial group," and in the name of "goodwill and fair dealings" and for the sake of Indian prosperity, she must, on behalf of India's poor, make a present of about 60 crores of rupees to Lancashire every year and otherwise do her best not to produce her own cloth. The idea is admirable. But why stop there? As a necessary and very desirable next step towards the achievement of British "goodwill" —with sincere apologies to Mr. David—it is now the obvious duty of the London Stock Exchange to take up the cry. A resolution advising Indians to surrender their fiscal, industrial and commercial possibilities to Great Britain,—of course for the economic betterment of India—would eminently meet the needs of the case—at least for the present. "Goodwill and fair dealings" demand that British domination—brought about by methods that are above board —must continue.

Urdu "Readers."

We draw the particular attention of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation to the four books—'Dilchasp Nazmen,' 'Bachchon Ke Kam,' 'Bachchion Ke Kam' and 'Dabistan', written by Mr. M. U. Nazim Ansari and reviewed in the Sunday "Chronicle" of April 19. The Committee have been in consultation with him on the question of suitable Government Urdu Readers. And we believe they have got the "Readers" that, they want in Mr. Nazim Ansari's books. The point need not be laboured in view of the fact that these books have been very highly spoken of by no less an eminent educationalist and scholar than Moulvi Abdul Haug, the Secretary of the Anjumane Taraqqi-e-Urdu,

Beware Of Wreckers Of Swaraj.

MR. SHERWANIS SCATHING INDICTMENT OF COMMUNALISTS

Stirring Call For Unity

"DO NOT WASTE VICTORY TO PROPITIATE DEVIL."

MIRZAPUR, May 3.

In the course of his presidential address to the U. P. Provincial Conference held at Mirzapur Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani said:—

All of you know that during the last few months, we have been most cruelly treated by the hidden hands of destiny by snatching from us for ever three of the best sons of the soil. In Pundit Motilal Nehru, we have not only lost a great leader but a gallant warrior, a clean fighter, and a most loving friend. I cannot resist the temptations of sharing with you what he said only a fortnight before his death. On that memorable night of 21st January when we, members of the then Working Committee were discussing with him the resolution which we proposed on the speech of the Prime Minister, he said, 'If no body would fight, I will leave my death bed and fight single handed.' He went on discussing till late in the night and his temperature which was subnormal suddenly went up. I told him that it was the result of such hot discussion. He in his usual way smilingly replied "if you people want to keep my temperature down, keep your temperature up." Friends, this great patriot is gone but he has left a priceless legacy for the nation in his son Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

A GREAT NATIONALIST.

I also mourn the loss of my political guru the late lamented Maulana Mohamed Ali. Some people carry a wrong impression about Maulana Mohamed Ali that towards the end, he swerved from the path of nationalism. He had no doubt his own differences with us, but I assure those who are under this misapprehension that he died a greater nationalist than many of those who doubt his nationalism. It is not only my opinion but I know of some correspondence which confirm in my opinion. The correspondence was shown to me in confidence and before I disclose the contents, I ask the gentleman for the first time from this platform to publish it, as by keeping it back, he will do the greatest injustice to the departed soul and greatest disservice to the country. I, however, may tell you the gist of his one letter which he wrote to the Khilafat Committee as its President.

In that letter he said, "I wish you had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Congress, but since I am going to England I ask you never to put any obstacle, in my absence, in the way of those who are fighting the battle of freedom of India.

The third loss which all of us deeply mourn is that of Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi. He lived all his life a true Satyagrahi and died as a true Satyagrahi.

ROLE OF YOUTHS.

"I congratulate you and through you all the workers of these provinces for the splendid work and big sacrifice you and they have made during the past ten months. The biggest share goes to the womenhood of these provinces. Personally I would have been happier if the live share were taken by the youth of the country; but I hope and trust the youth, especially, the student community will take their due share in the future struggle. In this struggle, we have proved beyond question to the world that violence can be conquered by non-violence and thus have taken a big step in stopping the exploitation of weaker nations by the strong ones.

Proceeding, Mr. Sherwani said "although as a Congress man I do not agree with the method, I cannot help admiring the patriotism, the courage, and the great sacrifices made by Sirdar Bhagat Singh, Sukhdeo and Rajguru who laid their lives at the feet of the Motherland. Let us hope their example will evoke the spirit of self-sacrifice in the youth of the country, but their method will not at all be followed, and the Congress after the success it has achieved, will be allowed to follow its course of non-violence unhampered by the occasional outbursts of violence. I admit to you frankly that before 1930, I took to non-violence only as a matter of policy, but the last struggle has fully convinced me that not only the best but the surest way to get India free is through non-violence.

MESSAGE OF KARACHI.

As regards Gandhi-Irwin pact Mr. Sherwani said, "Gandhi-Irwin pact has been rectified by the country at Karachi. I do not want to waste your time on the merits or demerits of the case. What I want to say is that our discipline was a greater wonder than our sacrifices. Many people not only thought but were sure that this fact would break up the Congress and the left wing of the Congress be absolutely isolated but to-day we see that the Congress is more solidly united than it ever was. "Every one of us who took part in the struggle knows that during this period of ten months, all possible efforts were made to bring about a clash between the two sister communities. But so long as the Congress had control over the people, the mischievous propaganda failed. But as soon as our activities were relaxed, the demon communalism has begun to show its head.

BANE OF COMMUNAL RIOTS.

We, as Indians hang our heads low in shame, when we see the barbarities committed by individuals of two communities upon each other at Benares and Cawnpore. Of course Agra fades into insignificance after Benares and Cawnpore. I am further pained to recollect that the fair name of your district, which was an example of communal harmony, has been blackened by the fanaticism of a few of its individuals. I implore you the workers of the Congress never to be off your guard, so long as this demon is concerned. The biggest enemy of the country even bigger than the foreign bureaucracy is this communalism. I assure you with all the emphasis at my command that we cannot win the real freedom so long as there is even a tinge of communalism in the country. I know in every country, national awakening is followed by narrow patriotism which is bound to foster communalism and also that communalism is the inevitable consequence of the mass movement. It starts as an antidote in one community tends to awaken communalism in all the surrounding communities and soon becomes epidemic of the worst type. I assure you, that religion has got nothing to do with this base instinct of human nature, because I believe that bigotry in religion is a degradation of a lofty ideal. It is only a state of reactionary mind which starts with the justification that his activities in the direction are based on the love of his own community. But this love of his own community is soon converted into a hatred for the other community and not the love but hatred becomes the normal feature.

COMMUNALISM HELPS SELF-SEEKERS.

Each communalist movement deludes itself into the belief that it can carry on its activities without provoking reaction in other communities; but when communalism is an attitude of suspicion of one community towards the other or others, it cannot fail to evoke suspicion in others. When one community takes communalist attitude, the others are obliged to follow its foot steps and the inevitable result is violence both in thought and deed of all the communities. Therefore communalism is not only wicked but stupid. Either a community must dominate the other community or live in peace History shares that the former in the long run is impossible and therefore the latter is the only alternative. Look at communalism from any point of view. At its best, it is a policy of destitution and all of you know that if it helps anybody, it helps the self-seeker, the unscrupulous and the degenerate newspaper proprietor. Every one can discover in it all the seeds of violence, and when violence breaks out, the communalists instead of blaming themselves for their own creation, most wickedly put the blame on the non-communalists. However, it is the first and foremost duty of all, Congress men who profess and preach non-violence to make up their mind once for all to destroy communalism root and branch.

GOOD-WILL, THE BEST SAFE-GUARD.

I may be here permitted to say a word to my Hindu brethren and knowing my views as they do, I hope they will take it in the spirit in which it is uttered. Communalism in a minority may be based on suspicion, but communalism in a majority must necessarily be the outcome of hatred. The hatred may have been excited by justifiable or unjustifiable suspicion; but hatred is hatred whatever may be the cause. Before leaving the subject I must say a word to my own community. I have given my most anxious thought to this problem and the more I think the more I become convinced that the superatist policy persued by the Muslims has got a great deal to do with the spirit of communalism prevailing in the country. You have tried this policy for the last 20 years and you have seen the result; the communities instead of coming together, has drifted far apart. Distrust can never beget trust. Safeguards are not the cure, and even if they are cure, the best safeguard is the good will of the sister community which you can only secure by making common cause with them. The reward of every community will be judged by the sacrifices it makes and not by the uproar which the votaries of separatist policy suggest. Remember they live who dare. The advice to remain aloof from the struggle is just like the silly advice to put one's arm in a sling to make it stronger. Beware! Interested people want to take mean advantage of the most noble sentiment expressed by Mahatma Gandhi that he will not take part in the Round Table Conference, until the communal differences are made up. They are purposely rousing national enemities just to divert the attention of the nation from the real struggle and also to provide a safety value for the seething discontent in the country. They see more clearly to-day than they did ever before, that collective cooperation between the people assures the establishment of free and independent India; and their only hope to-day is to keep back from you your due through intercommunal jealousies. I appeal to both Hindus and Mussalmans not to sacrifice their glorious achievements just to propitiate the devil of communalism. Just think what Congress means to do, once put in power.

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
ACHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

FATHER AND SON MEET

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's Home-Coming

REAL YORKSHIRE WELCOME FOR EX-VICEROY

LONDON, May 5.

Lord Irwin who has come had a real Yorkshire welcome. On arrival at Doncaster station to visit his father Lord Halifax, the ex-Viceroy was accorded a civic reception, replying to which he said that almost the last people with whom he shook hands in India were the representatives of the Society of Yorkshiremen in Bombay. He recalled his home-coming from school when a boy when his first enquiry was always for Doncaster butterscotch. He felt like the boy at home on a holiday after a strenuous school term.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

When Lord Irwin's motorcar reached his father's home at Hickleton Hall, the engine was shut off and the men at the entrance to the park tied ropes and dragged the car through the crowd cheering and singing "For he's jolly good fellow". Boy scouts and girl guides were drawn up in the grounds and tenants and school children on each side of the entrance steps. It was a touching sight when the father and son met. Lord Halifax was standing smiling on the topmost step, erect despite 92 years, and leaning ever so slightly on the arm of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. George Lane-Fox. Lord Irwin mounted the steps and the father and son shook hands. Then Lady Irwin threw her arms round the aged Peer's neck.

GLAD TO BE AT HOME.

In a speech Lord Irwin declared that he had looked forward to that welcome day by day for five years. It was good to be at home again, but he was glad to say that he and Lord Halifax had written to each other every week since he went to India. "This is one of the greatest days in my life", said Lord Halifax.

Representatives of a number of Indian medical men and women practising in the adjacent colliery district then advanced. A woman doctor presented Lady Irwin with a bouquet of yellow roses, while a man garlanded the ex-Viceroy and expressed Indians' thanks "for what Lord Irwin has done for India".—Reuter.

SWADESHI SEWING THREADS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th instant, "A well wisher of Swadeshi" requests for publication of names of factories manufacturing sewing threads. I know of one, and hasten to give it. The name of the factory is:—The Calico and Jubillee Spg. & Wg. Mills of Ahmebabad.

This factory manufactures sewing threads as good as best foreign makes.—Yours, etc.,

AHMED HABIB.

PROPOSED LAND TAX

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden Explains Govt. Scheme

MEASURE TO DEAL WITH GREAT SOCIAL WRONG

RUGBY, May 4.

In the House of Commons, Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden explained the proposal for taxation of land values for which, as he announced in the budget speech, provision will be made in this year's Finance Bill, though the tax cannot be imposed for two years by which time preliminary valuation can be carried out. He said that the restriction of the use of land was the restriction of human endeavour. Land values were rising in large towns to fabulous prices. The Lordship of Liverpool was sold in the year 1635 for £450 but recently sites in Liverpool had been sold at the rate of more than one million pounds per acre. He described the tax on land as a rent to the community for the use of the property of the community. The revenue would not be the only advantage but it would also cheapen land. The first step was valuation. It would begin in October and be completed within two years at the estimated cost of between a million and million and a half pounds. Adopting the advice of Mr. Lloyd George he proposed it should be as simple and direct as possible avoiding complexities upon which the former scheme for taxation of land values broke down.

The values ascertained would be made public and, he hoped, would in due course become the basis for the purchase of land for public purposes and the basis of local rating. Mr. Snowden said that the tax which would be levied at the rate of one penny in the pound would not apply to agricultural land and land of higher value would be subjected to the tax only on the excess over its agricultural value. There would be exemption where the total amount payable did not exceed ten shillings—equivalent to a capital value of hundred pounds. Certain lands would be exempt such as sites for churches, public buildings, and hospitals and land used by railway and other public utility companies. He would not venture an estimate of the yield at present. He claimed that the scheme was a practical and beneficial measure to deal effectively with a great social wrong.

Sir Austen Chamberlain reserved criticism of the opposition till the proposals were available in detail. He said that the effect of the tax would be to put an additional burden of income-tax on a class of property which already paid its full contribution.—B. O. W.

SJT. V. J. PATEL LEAVES NURSING HOME

—:o:—

The following communication has been received by Dr. P .T. Patel from Vienna:—

Mr. V. J. Patel has left the Nursing Home and is now leaving for a watering place in Austria, which is only five hours run from Vienna and will be staying there for three weeks. On his return he will be examined again to decide whether operation is necessary.

MORE NEWS ABOUT "REBEL" ACTIVITIES.

RANGOON, May 4.

Thayetmyo reports that about forty rebels raided the houses of the headmen and took away money and Government documents.

Henzada reports two small round-ups in which one rebel was killed and four captured, including two important leaders. Two dacoities by armed men are reported from Insein.

The court houses at Hlegu midway between Rangoon and Pegu were burnt on Friday night but the cause is unknown.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

Communal feeling between Indians and Burmans is spreading in Hanthawaddy District and disquieting news is coming in from several places. A tragic story is received to-day from Kyauktan, where owing to the alleged ill-treatment by Burmans, Tamilians have taken shelter in the Roman Catholic Church where they are being looked after by the Church authorities. While these Indian families were proceeding to the Church, it is reported that a new born baby died due to the excessive heat and the mother died the next day.

INDIANS ILL-TREATED.

A report has just been received that at Maungma village on Friday night a party of Burman villagers armed with a gun and 'dahs' attacked local resident Indians who resisted them pelting stones. Fire was opened from among the Burmans who also attacked with 'dahs', resulting in seven Indians being seriously injured and three killed. The headman of the village who is alleged to have participated in the attack, has been arrested.—A.P.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF N. A. RATES

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Committee's Representation To Governor

Sheth Chimanlal Girdhardas, President N. A. Assessment Committee, has sent to us a copy of the memorandum submitted by his Committee to the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, on the question of the proposed non-agricultural rates. The signatories include, among others, Sheth Chimanlal Girdhardas, President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association and Mr. Pestansha Nasarvanji Vakil, member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Committee have pointed out that Ahmedabad is a great industrial centre, next only to Bombay in the whole of the presidency. Moreover, the Mill Industry and the dependent trades are expanding enormously. These have attracted a large number of working-class people to Ahmedabad. This condition leaves much to be desired. In spite of the excellent climates and water-supply the town is very dirty and unhealthy to live in.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has framed, the Committee point out, a number of town planning schemes in order to relieve the density of population and provide better amenities. It is highly unfortunate that the Government should have passed G. R. R. D. No. 965 of 1920 fixing the levy of non-agricultural assessment at 6 per cent of half the market value. This rate was subsequently reduced to 5 per cent. The Committee submits that this levy is "thoroughly unsound and indefensible." The Committee urge that a theory of taxation which would force an owner to give up his land must stand self-condemned. Mr. Miram, the then Consulting Surveyor had drawn the Governments' attention to the fact that in changing the N. A. assessment in the way proposed, Government was getting hold of wrong persons moreover, the schemes proposed for the improvement of the town involve a good deal of expenditure and it is urgent to saddle the people with this additional taxation. The new levy would blow up all the aforesaid schemes and also check private enterprise. Many of the city residents who were inclined to go out and take up quarters in healthier surroundings have already abandoned their intention in view of the proposed additional burden.

For these reasons, the Committee prays:—

(I) That the proposals for the N. A. Assessment now pending should not be sanctioned.

(II) That a special investigation into the sanitary problems of the city be instituted.

(III) The investigating Committee be directed to go into the general economic condition of the persons expected to take advantage of the new facilities offered by the Town Planning Schemes.

(IV) That steps be taken to amend the law if necessary.

(V) That the Government should in the exercise of its powers under rule 83 exempt the holdings covered by these schemes from the percentage basis of N. A. assessment at least till the result of the investigation herein before prayed for is known.

CABINET MEMBER FOR INDIA.

Question In Commons On Rumoured Visit.

LONDON, May 5.

Arising from rumours that the Prime Minister or a member of Cabinet will be going to India during the autumn recess, Mr. Bracken, Conservative member of the House of Commons, has put down a question on the subject.—Reuter.

PRESENT ECONOMIC TROUBLES.

High Tariffs—A Fundamental Cause.

LONDON, May 4.

Washington.—Welcoming a thousand and odd delegates from forty-seven Nations to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Hoover urged businessmen to pursue disarmament as it was calculated to do more economic rehabilitation than any other remedy.

The officials of the Congress are anticipating that apart from the tangible results of the conference, the psychological effect at the present juncture will sound a note of worldwide confidence. The wide scope of the agenda, however, will render keen controversies inevitable, the fringe of which was touched to-day.

The Belgian ex-Premier Theunis in his presidential address created a sensation by singling out high tariffs as "one of fundamental causes of present economic troubles."—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF MYSORE YOUTH CONFERENCE ARRESTED

"Likely To Make Seditious Speeches" Gagging Order Before Address.

(From a Correspondent).

AJJAMPUR, May 5.

The Third Mysore State Youth Conference began this morning at Ajjampur amidst enthusiastic celebrations. More than 200 delegates from all parts of State arrived last evening. Among the prominent arrivals are Sjt. Krishnarao Mudavedkar, Smt. Krishnabai Panjikar of Dharwar, Sjt. P. Rangasami ex-President of the War Council, Bombay and others.

TRIBUTES TO YOUTH

Sjt. K. T. Bhashyam, President elect who arrived this morning from Bangalore was given an enthusiastic reception and taken in procession through all streets. At 7-30 in the morning National Flag was hoisted before huge gathering of volunteers and delegates by Sjt. Krishnarao Mudavedkar who recounted the sacrifices made by youths all over India in vindication of the honour of the Flag. He paid glowing tributes to the heroic part played by Mysore Youths in the recent campaign in British Karnataka.

YOUTHS' BURDEN

The regular sessions commenced with Sjt. K. T. Satyanarayana Setty, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivering a welcome address. Smt. Krishnabai in declaring the Conference open exhorted the youth to redouble their efforts to secure national independence as the burden of freeing India vested on their shoulders.

"LIKELY TO DELIVER SEDITIOUS SPEECH"

Before Sjt. K. T. Bhashyam's address an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. signed by the Tarikere Sub-Division Officer was served upon him. Following is the contents of the Order:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are likely to be present at the opening of the Khaddar production centre at Ajjampur also at the Youth's Conference at the same place to-morrow and thereafter and that you are likely to deliver seditious speeches and likely to disturb public tranquility on that occasion or express your ideas in any manner on the said occasion in my jurisdiction. You are required not to make any speeches for the period of two months from this date.

ARRESTED AFTER ADDRESS

Great excitement prevails. Despite the order the speaker after speaker proposed Sjt. Bhashyam to the chair who occupied the chair amidst loud acclamations delivered his address and later was arrested.

PROBLEMS THAT FACE YOUTHS

There Can Be No Peace Without Swaraj

In the course of his presidential speech before the Third Mysore State Youth Conference, which met on Tuesday. Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar said:—

We have met to-day under the lull of a temporary truce. The Truce is but a temporary suspension of the campaign. It has not brought us the Freedom for which we fought, nor the peace which can only come of Swaraj. It remains yet to be seen which way it will tend, to peace without suffering or warfare and bitterness. And that raises an important issue, indeed the main problem before us. What shall be our immediate programme of work? If the Truce ripens into peace we shall be happy. But if it relapses into War, we shall have to be ready, ready with the teeming millions of our countrymen beside us on the battle-field, ready to suffer, sacrifice and to die if need be.

PRESENT MENTALITY

The campaign against our Freedom carried on in England by such reactionaries as Churchill and Reading, Beaverbrook and Rothermere, does not augur well for peace. Nor are the signs around us any the more assuring of the wisdom of the powers that be. Even to this day the flower of the nation's youth is pinning in prison; and the horizon is none too rosy. We have, therefore, to be on the alert, ready to face another battle, this time to the bitter end.

SLAVES AT HOME

And we, in Mysore, have a task greater still than that of our comrades in the Provinces. Economically we are allowing in the mire of poverty. Many of our countrymen have to go with less than a meal a day. Socially we are torn into factions. The Liquor Traffic and the domination of Foreign Cloth fill the cup of our misery. Slaves ourselves, we have enslaved others. Child marriage, enforced widowhood, sweated labour, impoverished peasantry—we have every form of evil in midst and where shall we find happiness for our countrymen in the presence of these wicked barbarities? We have to give battle to every one of these wrongs and not until we have wiped out the last traces of them can we rest on our oars.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Organisation is, therefore, the need of the hour. We must organise Leagues and Camps all over the country. Every young man and woman must be enlisted in the campaign. We must form Volunteer corps to tour round every village in the State. We must carry the Congress Message of Swaraj to every nook and corner. We must, every one of us learn Hindi and wear only Khaddar. We must organise Khadi Centres and ourselves know and teach ginning, carding, slivering, spinning and even weaving. We must sing National Songs and shout National Slogans into the daily life of our countrymen. We must educate them to thirst for Freedom and a higher sense of life and honour. We must picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. We must carry the flag of Swaraj and plant it in every village. We must organise Labour and secure for the peasants and workers at least such elementary rights as would ensure for them a decent civilized existence. And, above all, we must demand from every corner of the State, from every Town and Village, the immediate establishment of responsible Government and a declaration of fundamental rights, securing for man, woman and child, irrespective of caste or creed, equal rights and equal opportunities to grow to the full stature of their height.

WHEN CALL COMES

Such, indeed, is the work and the magnitude of the task before us. We must throw ourselves heart and soul into the movement and work our way right up to the sumit of Glory. Then, and while thus we are ready, if the call of the Motherland should sound, we shall rush round the Standard in our millions, brothers and sisters, we who will neither flinch nor falter till Freedom's fight is won or the last life be lost on the field of battle.

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(i) ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.
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Preserves & Cures
All maladies of Tooth & Gum.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
May 5.
Neuenfel, Schwarz, Hamburg.
Genoa, Bonramino, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
May 6.
Capo-di-Monti, Stagnero, Java.
Kenga, Grant, Durban.
Gharinda, Endusby, Rangoon.
Bandra, Brady, Busreh.

S.S. Neuenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Neuenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Genoa:—The N. Itallana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Capo-di-Monti:—The M. Itallana steamer Capo-di-Monti, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Kenya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 5.

2 Hatarana Dunkirk 7-5 M M and Co.
3 Britannia Liverpool 9-5 Graham T. Co.
4 Kioto, Dunkirk, 6-5, K. Nixon and Co.
5 City of Carlisle, Karachi, 8-5, Killick Nixon & Co.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-5, N Y Kaisha.
7 Capodimonte Java 5-5 L T M I
9 Masula Hull 14-5 M M and Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
13 Birkenfels, Hamburg, 6-5, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya, Durban, 6-5, M M & Co.
15 Pilsna Trieste 5-5 L T and M I
16 Chelsea Antwerp 7-5 Grahams Trading
17 Genoa Maru, Kobe, 5-5, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Howra, Zanzibar, NF, M M & Co.
3 Bandra P'Gulf 6-5 M M and Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 8-5, M M & Co.
6 Lalita, M'Coast, 6-5, Malabar, Steamship.
7 Charinda, Rangoon, 6-5, M M and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, Karachi, 6-5, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Shinnoh Maru, Karachi, 7-5, O S Kaisha.
15 Ooscappille M'Coast 5-5 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Gansara, Calcutta, 9-5, M M & C.
F Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-5, L Naranji and Co.
(H) Laxmi, M'Coast, Rossoria & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 9-5-31 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Sastbourns, 6-5-31 Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F, F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru 7-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 7-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Carlisle 4-5-31 K N Co.
Britannia 9-5-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 5-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Chelsea, N G S T Co.

FOR OSLO.
Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Shinoh Maru 7-5-31 O S Kaisha

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kioto, 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 6-5-31 L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 8-5-31 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T C
City of Carlisle K N Co.

FOR HAMBURGH.
Birkenfels, L Edwards, Ltd.
Chelsea, G T Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK
Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinnoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld F F Campbell Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Tango Maru (Boats American Cotton) G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Jamnagar G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Bandra G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Sarasvati G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Parvati G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Vasna G L D 4-5-31.
S.S. Bangalore G L D 4-5-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 5.

S.S. Hatarana for London:—2,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 200 cwt. groundnut kernals, K. M. Nathoo; 500 cwt. groundnut kernals, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 24 bales goat skin, M. Mohmad Ali & Co.

For Dunkirk:—200 cwts. Mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, A. J. Calcuttawala; 25 bales wool raw, S. Hussain & Co.; 28 bales cotton thread waste, B. Karsondas & Co.; 16 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri; 25 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhai.

For Marseilles:—400 cwts. Hunia leaves, T. S. Thadan & Sons; 121 cwts. gum olibaum, A. H. A. H. Mavji; 50 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.

S.S. Britannia for New York: 1,016 cwts. gum karaya, 196 cwts. gum arabic, N. Moolji Co.

For Bourqas:—40 bales cotton yarn, D. Sassoon & Co.

S.S. Chelsea for Hamburg:—1,000 cwts. joowar, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Birkenfels for Hamburg:—415 bales cotton raw, Textile Product Ltd.

S.S. City of Corlisle for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.

S.S. Kioto for Ghurt:—166 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—4 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Havre:—330 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Vokharia & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Shinnoh Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—58 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

For Yokkaichi:—450 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 5.

S.S. Bassano from Hull, Agents J. Finlay & Co.:—2,366 b'dle steel; 74 b'dle steel angles; 29 b'dle steel billets; 24 b'dle steel flats; 452 dms. turpentine; 39 dms. varnish; 1,219 dms. paints; 2,550 dms. linseed oil; 400 dms. disinfectant fluid; 20 dms. chemicals; 150 dms. colour; 30 cases ale; 30 cases plaster; 38 cases alum; 50 cases glazing powder; 281 cases metal polish; 96 cases machinery.

From Middlesbro:—100 cks. chemicals; 554 b'dle steel sheets; 173 b'dle steel plates; 651 b'dle steel rounds; 604 cases switches.

From Dunkirk:—3,163 b'dle hooks; 3,772 b'dle joists; 5,303 b'dle rods; 829 b'dle angles; 220 b'dle bars; 335 b'dle ties.

S.S. Masula from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—850 dms. lub oil; 120 dms. chemicals; 53 dms. disinfectant fluid; 40 cases sausages; 67 cases life jackets; 130 cases nails; 279 cases gin; 30 cases preserves; 350 cases glass ware; 59 cases white metal; 548 loose stone ware jars; 224 cases provision; 113 cases medicine; 27 cases cordials; 100 cases coffee; 141 cases boot polish; 248 dms. paint.

From Bordeaux:—293 cases brandy; 40 cases wine.

From Middlesbro:—100 cases glue; 70 cks. paints; 871 b'dle steel sheets; 224 b'dle steel plates; 116 b'dle steel bars; 745 b'dle steel angles.

From Antwerp:—1,646 b'dle steel angles; 215 b'dle steel beams; 275 b'dle steel rods; 1,178 b'dle steel joists; 180 b'dle steel plates; 201 b'dle steel circles; 605 b'dle steel hoops; 332 b'dle steel bars; 108 cases screws; 257 cases nail; 200 bags stoves.

S.S. Helwel Maru from Sourabaya, Agents J. V. Mulji:—650 bags dates.

From Colombo:—151 bags arecanuts; 93 bags gunnies; 305 pkgs tea; 103 bags cocoanuts; 100 bags gunnies; 330 b'dle met fibres.

From Cochin:—1,789 coils coir ropes; 9,861 coils coir yarn; 318 cases mats; 125 cases coir mats; 113 bags pepper; 60 bags ginger; 196 bags hooka shells.

From Calicut:—473 coils coir ropes; 69 coils coir yarn; 222 bags ginger; 38 bags fibres; 1,298 bags cocoanuts; 1,030 bales cotton.

From Bodagara:—178 cases cocoanuts; 430 cases copra; 44 cases pepper.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay May, 5

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Millers Timber & Trading Co., Ord. Re. 0/3/0.
London Tin Corporation Ord. Re. 0/9/6.
Turner & Newall Rs. 1/6/9.
Associated Portland Cement Rs. 1/1/3.
Attock Oil Re. 0/11/3.
Associated Portland Cement Rs. 1/2/6.
Underground Electric Railways Rs. 1/2/9.
Electric Supply Corporation Rs. 2/8/0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd., Ord. 0/12/3.
Beira Railways Re. 0/10/7½.
Country of London Electric Supply Ord. Rs. 2/5/0.
Marconi International Marine Rs. 1/13/0.
Calendar's Cable & Conston Co., Ord. Rs. 2/9/0.
General Elec. Ord. Rs. 2/3/9.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves Rs. 3/9/4½.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 Per Cent 2nd Pref. Rs. 32/10/0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Rs. 10/0/0.
Malayalam Plantations Re. 0/8/0
British Burma Petroleum Re. 0/4/0.
Soudan Plentations Syndicate Re. 0/17/6.
British S. Africa (Chartered) Rs. 1/3/9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord Re. 0/4/9
Wm. Cory & Son. Rs. 2/10/0
Market dull and uninteresting. Stock of rubber in the U. K. 1,38,438 tons.
Increase on week 473 tons.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 5.

	Bales.
Khandesh	309
Central India	69
Barsi-Nugger	148
Berar	1,492
Central Provinces	349
Dho'era	669
N.-W. Provinces	132
Rajputana	216
Sind-Punjab	40
Broach	1,812
Compta/Dharwar	1,842
Westerns-Northerns	1,123
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	88
East Africans	494
Cotton	8,783
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,613
Linseed	24,991
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	227
Gingellyseeds	309
Poppyseeds	354
Groundnuts	24,549
Castorseeds	7,090
Rice	20,806
Myrabollams	2,338
Cottonseeds	4,111
Grain	1,350
Joowar	12,814
Bajree	962
	tons.
Coal	2,043

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1/6 1/32 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 16th 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2

HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 68 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

RUSH RATE
New York/London 4.86 5/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.40 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 2nd inst. £4-4-9 3/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3/16 2nd inst. 13 1/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 2nd inst. 13 1/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 2nd inst. 28 5/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p. c. 2nd inst. 2 9/16 p. c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p. c. 2nd inst. 2 5/8 p. c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

(Continued from page 6)

chaft (Agriculture),
8. Bankwissenschaft (The Science of Banking),
9. Geopolitik (Regional Policy)
10. Karlsraher Akademische Mitteliangen (Accademic Informations),
11. Maschinerban (Engineering).
12. Weltwilschaftliches Archiv (World-Economy, Review),
13. Archiv fur Kulturgeschichte Culture-History).
14. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Statistical Review).

Professor Sarkar's German bock entitled "Economic India in Comparative Industrialism" is ready for publication. He has been working also at another book in Germany on "Indian Economic Thought since 1905."

It is the desire of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, that through the co-operation of the authorities of Indian Universities, some arrangements can be made that at least one or two German Professors, who intend to visit India, during the academic year of 1931-1932, may have the opportunity of being invited to lecture on scientific subjects, history, economic, philosophy or German literature in various culture centres of India, as Guest-Professors in Indian Universities. We shall be very happy to hear from Indian educators who are willing to co-operate with us in this matter.

All communications should be directed to Dr. Franz Thierfelder, Honorary Secretary, India Unstitute of Die Deutsche Akademie, "Residenz," Munich, Germany.

SATSAN MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Foujdar Acquitted, But Fined Rs. 400

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, May 5.

Judgment delivered to-day in Sat San Murder Case. Fouzdar Akbarkhan and his other companions were acquitted of the charge of murder but Akbarkhan was sentenced to pay Rs. 400 in default, four months simple imprisonment on a charge of wrongful confinement and creating false police records. Public resentment prevails.

A REVIEW OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Would it be inconsistent with equity and justice if we were to ask England not to charge us for the training etc. of the European army in the view of its availability for England's need whenever required? Be it clear that this demand of ours is not in return for the monies spent by us, because we question the right of the Government of India to saddle us with these unjustifiable expenditure; rather we demand revision because India serves as a depot for the Imperial requirements. Besides, the introduction of the short service system was not caused by the requirements of the India, rather the European condition compelled England to introduce it; so in justice England alone should pay for it.

REDUCE BRITISH GARRISON.

The transport charges also are debateable debits to Indian exchequer. The necessity of sending the troops back is not ours, it is England that calls them back and ought to pay for it; but what she does now is that the whole burden is thrown upon the shoulder of groaning India.

It is strange that the proposed tribunal is not to consider the question of the number of the European troops to be employed in India. It is a matter of history that previous to 1857 the proportion of the Indians to European troops was 5 to 1; whereas now with advance of efficiency of the fighting units of Indian Army the proportion of Indians to European Army is 2.5 to 1. In all fairness we demand that the strength of European Army should not exceed 50,000. And our consent is contigent upon the abolition of the capitation charges and reduction of transport charges by half. If the Government of England is not willing to accede to this demand of ours, we would insist on the maintenance of the status quo ante 1857, that is, one European soldier be employed for every 5 Indian soldiers.

In the short space available I could not go very fully into the merits of this contentious question of Indian army. I have simply given the bare outline and would like to deal more fully when the occasion demands.

I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not urge the Government to consider the question in its entirety and not piecemeal. It is essential that the Indian Nationalist point of view be urged before the tribunal by responsible Indian non-officials, because we think that they will not be urged as vehemently by others. At the present moment when constitutional changes are contemplated, complete settlement of this contentious matter is necessary. I appeal to all the leaders to impress upon the Government the urgency of a final settlement of Military Expenditure.

(Continued From Column 7.)

it is here, there would have been bread riots, but the cup of starvation is full to the brim even here and cannot hold another drop. The pent-up resentment of unemployed masses might explode any moment and overwhelm the entire body politic. Rulers of men and employers of labour have a great responsibility in this behalf. I would also urge the Indian National Congress to take up the question of unemployment. It is far too urgent for delay. It cannot wait till Swaraj is won if at all Swaraj can be won through the Round Table Conference; we hear heart-rendering stories of privations and sufferings.

FOR WANT OF A SQUARE MEAL

Only recently we read in the papers the story of an unhappy husband and wife seeking relief in the murder of their baby being unable to see it dying inch by inch through hanger. I know of people who sometime contemplates suicide being enable to obtain a morsel of food for their family inspite of every endeavour to find it; and hordes of educated men are moving about the towns and cities willing to do any menial work if only they can find one square meal at the end of the day. This question cannot be put off, it is of first class urgency; it cries for solution and we on the Railway are determined not to rest content until the working class comes by its own.

I do not wish to say anything further to-night. All the questions which are exercising us are coming up for consideration before the general council of the A. I. R. F. next week in Bombay and I have no doubt that the Council will spare no endeavour to arrive at right decisions. Our deliberations might help them to do so and now therefore I request you to proceed with your resolutions.

"THE HUNGER LINE IS WIDENING EVERY DAY"...

Dangers Of Bread Riots.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY IN THE COUNTRY SWELLS TO 4 CRORES

"Resentment Of Jobless Men Will Explode Any Day

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SUGGESTION TO CONGRESS

The following is the text of the presidential address of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at the Bulsar Divisional Conference under the auspicious of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Union on Sunday.

In my speech at the Bombay Virar Divisional Conference last week I have exhaustively dealt with the various aspects of the retrenchment that is being carried out on this line and also with the serious situation which has arisen by the throwing out of employment of a large number of workers. As that speech is being distributed here to-day I do not propose to go over the same ground again. I am sure, the Resolutions that will be placed before this Conference will enable you fully to appreciate the crisis that is threatened and I shall therefore make only a few brief observations from the Chair.

RESOURCES FRITTERED AWAY.

2. This is the second of the five divisional Conferences which the Executive of your Union has decided to organise for resisting the wholesale reduction of men which the Agent is enforcing at the bidding of the Railway Board. The Board has launched what is called an Economy Campaign in order to meet the financial stringency created by the heavy drop in the Railway Revenue during the last two years. The reduction in expenditure required to be made on our line as a result of this campaign is rupees 55 lakhs.

3. We do not admit that there is any case for this drastic retrenchment. While the earnings of the Railways have temporarily fallen, the Railways are still paying their way. Reduced income is not the same thing as loss. Even with these reduced receipts the Railways could show handsome surpluses if their resources were not frittered away on objects which could not by any means be called legitimate.

FREE GIFT TO FINANCE MEMBER.

A Railway must bear working expenses, interest and depreciation charges; any surplus remaining thereafter must either be spent in improving the wages and conditions of work of the Railway Employees or in the reduction of rates and fares; but this is not done; instead the Railway Board dissipates the enormous sum of about six to seven crores of Rupees annually by making a free gift of it to the Finance Member. All these huge crores are so much wealth created by the brain and muscle of the Railway Worker and it is monstrous that the Railway Board should throw him on the streets and allow other soils to be irrigated by this vast amount earned by him.

CUTTING DOWN GRAIN ALLOWANCE.

4. There is also another way in which the Railway resources are being frittered away and the workers left to shift for themselves. The Agent of our Railway has cut down the paltry sum of Rs. 2/- per month which was being granted to some gangmen and other low paid workers by way of Grain Allowances. It is said that this allowance was given when the price of rice was six seers to the rupee, that the present price is not six but eight and nine seers to the Rupee and that, therefore, no justification now exists for paying the Grain Allowance.

BATTENING ON STARVED WORKERS.

5. This meticulous anxiety to save a paltry two rupees per gangman ill-accords with the collossal extravagance where Superior Officers are concerned. The fall in prices is not confined to rise; it is an all round fall; and it is a heavy fall. As compared to 100 in 1914 the price level in 1920 was 200; it is 120 now; yet the increments of salaries given to the officers in 1920 still continue when the price has gone down by 80 points. "One may steal the horse, another may not even look at the stable" such seems to be attitude of our Agent. While he cuts down the two rupees grain allowance of the poor gangmen, he continues the extravagant salaries and allowances of the superior officers which were fixed on the basis of the price level current in 1920. To swallow camels and to strain at gnats is never an edifying spectacle but to starve thousands of human beings while keeping a few hundred officers in every condition of luxury and comfort is discreditable; yet this is what is happening on all Indian Railways including our own line.

OFFENDING AGENTS AND "HUSH HUSH"

6. There is an aspect of this retrenchment which presents the Agents of Indian Railways in not very good light. As early as 10th Oct. 1930 the Railway Board had issued a Circular to the Agents on all lines asking them to intimate to recognised Railway Trade Unions, all contemplated retrenchments of 100 and more men. We are within seven months of the issue of the said circular; thousands of unhappy workers have been sacked; as yet however hardly any Agent has taken the Unions into confidence about the details of the retrenchment. I think the Railway Board owes a duty to itself to call for explanation from the offending Agents for this neglect of the definite instructions issued to them. Their hush hush tactics are most culpable as the Unions concerned being in utter darkness about the fate awaiting their members, have been unable to make any representation or to put up any fight on their behalf. A great wrong has thus been done to us and we are entitled to redress.

SOME HONEST WAYS

There are several other honest ways of effecting savings without treading on the corns of any vested interest. Vacancies as they occur should not be filled up; Acting appointments should be discontinued; Superannuated men should not be given extensions; temporary hands should not be entertained so long as permanent men are in excess; in these ways substantial savings could be effected permanently in a few years time.

DANGER OF DISCONTENT

7. On larger and broader grounds of policy also the cheese-parring-tactics of the Railway Authorities are unwise and short sighted. A prudent captain of Industry never neglects to keep in efficiency every factor of production. Indeed so business could be said to be conducted well, which does not keep its equipment at 100 per cent value and efficiency. He must keep his plant and machinery always at its full value by providing adequate depreciation; he must also keep it in proper repair. He must pay interest on all borrowed Capital. Similarly he must keep his workers contented and happy. This cannot be accomplished if he pays them badly and fails to give them security of employment. A temporary reluction of revenue therefore should not be made an occasion for wholesale reduction of men or for drastic cuts in their remuneration. Yet the Railway Board to day is out for a dangerous discontent and unrest among eight lacs of workers. The crisis has been reached and it is for the Board to decide whether it wants peace or war. We have tried every method of negotiations and conciliations; and shall continue to try them. Only one thing we shall not do; we shall not stand and look on when thousands of workers are being treated as little better than wage-slaves.

NOT LESS THAN 4 CRORES OF WORKLESS.

8. Before concluding I should like to make an earnest appeal to the general public. To-day the political situation dominates the thought of every one in India to the exclusion of almost everything else. We are no doubt behind the fight for freedom in this country, but the economic condition of our people is no less deserving of attention. Always acute, it has now become desperate. The hunger line is ever widening and I fear that the number of workless people in India to-day cannot be less than four crores.

A TIP TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

If the situation in European countries had been half as bad as

(Continued in Column 5.)

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.
Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and veneral diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.
One trial will prove the whole statement.
Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS and CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, Americans, French, Italian and Greecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sales at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 a. m. Evening 4 to 9 p. m.

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P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

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MOVE TO SPLIT BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

"Exploitation" Campaign Exposed.

In the course of his presidential speech at the first quarterly meeting of the Calcutta Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Sheokissen Batter made the following remarks:—

There has been a persistent propaganda carried on lately by the Anglo-Indian newspapers for playing off the interests of one province against another and for creating provincial jealousy by remarking in season and out of season, that the interests of Bengal are being exploited for the benefit of Bombay and Rajputana and that Bengal is being impoverished for the purpose of benefiting the other provinces. With the awakening of the spirit of nationalism. I sincerely trust that no serious heed will be given to such insidious propaganda, by the true lovers of the country. Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc., are after all limbs of the same body, hence no amount of such virulent propaganda ought to appeal to the children of India. Whether Bombay profits at the expense of Bengal. or 'vice-versa' is really an internal problem which can be adjusted among ourselves and which should not be allowed to develop into a problem which calls for external interference.

GOODWILL—OUR PROTECTION.

Even conceding for argument's sake that we are not Bengalees and that we do "exploit" Bengal, is it not with the full concurrence of our Bengalee brethren? We are not foreigners, but possess a common heritage, and a cultural and spiritual affinity incidental to that common heritage of which we are all proud. Our ancestor, Jagat Seth, came here at the invitation of our Bengalee brethren and we stay here because of their goodwill. Bengal to-day is fully at liberty to turn us out if she so desires and in an autonomous India she will possess even greater liberty in that respect if we prove ourselves not servants of the province but a menace to it. We do not seek any safeguards or any special rights, but are content to live and work with the goodwill of the Bengalees. and when we die, our bodies will be cremated not thousands or hundred of miles away from the scene of our lifelong activities but at Nimtollah Ghat, side by side with those of our Bengalee brethren. The scare has been started by British interests that the agitation against 1s. 6d. Ratio is engineered for the interests of Bombay. Even Sir George Schuster had to admit that 1s. 6d. was not in the interests of the agriculturists. Is not Bengal an essentially agricultural province? Had not the jute growers suffered severely through the bangful rate of 1s. 6d.? Are they not too painfully aware how it has crippled their purchasing power? It is therefore ridiculous to say that opposition to 1s. 6d. is engineered in the interests of Bombay.

PURPOSE OF THE CRY.

If the several important industries in India which get protection to-day happen to be in the hands of the people hailing from Bombay, Rajputana and other places. might it not be regarded as a real blessing to India that some of her children were specially imbued by Providence with that zeal, enterprise and aptitude which enabled them to develop these industries and to prevent them from passing into the hands of non-Indians. If the consumers in Bengal have to pay a little high price for a few articles due to the protective duties, will not the benefit of that ultimately go to them, when the industries are developed and are able to withstand foreign competition, will not they enjoy the fruits of a cheap supply ultimately, in common with the rest of the people of the country, and will they not be able to start such industry themselves? It is with a view to retain their present overlordism that this cry is raised of Bengal having to pay for the benefit of industries situated in the other provinces in India. But I am sure that this subtle and clever propaganda for bringing out a cleavage in the interests of Bengal and Bombay will make no impression in the desired quarters. It is the result of the great domination of foreign interests that has prevented Bengal from taking her legitimate and appropriate share so far the country's industrial development. Fortunately, however, with the prospect of the removal of the incubus of foreign domination, the attention of the people of Bengal is already being directed to industrial enterprise, as is evidenced by the fact that a few Cotton Mills, sugar factories, etc. are being started, possibilities of salt manufacture in Bengal being examined, etc., etc.

NEGLECT BY GOVT.

Assured of equal rights and privileges and left to deal with the people of this country, I have no doubt that the people of Bengal will no longer lag behind and will occupy a prominent place in industrial and economic sphere and make Bengal the bee-hive of industries, such as it once was in ancient times. It is a great pity that the famous Murshidabad Silk Industry celebrated for its production of beautiful cloth is in a bad way at the present time. The world-renowned cloth manufactured at Dacca is also practically extinct now, thanks to the neglect by the Government of their duty towards these industries in the past. The fate of these industries is an illustration of the manner in which the laudable aspirations of the people of Bengal of developing potentially useful and profitable industries have been checked through the denial of that degree of nursing care and nourishment which similar industries in other countries readily receive. Industries like these require full protection and I am sure that as soon as the Government becomes nationalistic, full justice would be done to them and that they would be placed once again in an enviable position.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Even at the present day we are aware how a small inland navigation concern owned and managed by a Bengalee concern is being ruthlessly strangulated by a powerful non-Indian concern by various methods owing to its entrenched and powerful position. The collieries in Bengal are also systematically ignored by the non-Indian interests and they are left to be patronised by Indians. If those who are really desirous of seeing Bengal prosper and if they are really here to serve Bengal, as they profess to do, and not to exploit her, let them not speak of special concessions and safeguards but strive to earn their living and to secure the goodwill of the people of the country on their intrinsic merits and as a class of people who are genuinely concerned in the welfare of the country affording them domicile and means of livelihood. It will be a good test of their sincerity and I trust that they will not hesitate in making this declaration. If they have not the courage to make this declaration, then I must say that the talk of protection of Bengali interest is only a camouflage, and that those persons who are associating themselves with such loose talk are not real representatives of this great province.

SPREAD OF ELECTRICITY IN INDIA.

The Ganges Canal Scheme.

At the end of February, 1931, the new hydro-electric power stations at Bahadurabad, Bhola, and Palra had been in commercial operation for some months and 4,500 kilowats is now available. The 1,600 h.p. station at Sumera will be completed in August next, when all four stations will be linked into the main transmission system. Meanwhile the Bahadurabad and Bhola power stations are being operated in synchronism through Roorkee and Moradabad. Some 438 miles of 37,00-volt main transmission lines from Bahadurabad in the north of the area of Dayalbagh near Agra in the south and also from Roorkee trough Moradabad to Bhola in the Meerut district have been energised, together with 426 miles of 11,000-volt lines to connect into the system of supply all the towns with a population exceeding 5,000 in the seven western districts of the provinces over an area of some 10,009 square miles. Out of 61 towns with a total population of 947,000 no less than 51 towns having a population of 867,000 have already been electrified.

Low-voltage distribution is complete in practically all the towns in the two areas licensed in the northern districts and in three out of twelve towns covered by Messrs. Jaitly's distributing licence for Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts.

The maximum rates for low-voltage energy in the town areas are 5½ annas per kWh for lights and fan sand 1½ annas per kWh for minor industrial purposes; special rates are being quoted for industries working long hours. In the rural areas the retail rate is one anna per kWh per agricultural purposes, including sugar refining, rice hulling, chaff cutting, pumping water for irrigation and similar processes. These rates are believed to be as low as any prevailing in towns of equal size and lower than those in rural areas in the north of India.

One of the objects of the rigid scheme is to provide electric power for pumping water for State irrigation from rivers which have not hitherto been utilised owing to the physical difficulties of drawing off their water gravity canals. Two hundred cusecs are lifted by means of electrically-operated pumps, aggregating 1,300 h.p. and installed in two stations, with a total lift of 36 ft. above river level. Power is supplied from the main grid lines at Seohara some 86 miles from the nearest power station. Low-voltage current is also supplied to the East Indian Railway at Moradabad, Chandausi, and Lhaksar, and is being extended to other stations. The consumption guarantee on this system has already been considerably exceeded. Supply is also given under the scheme to North-Western Railway stations at Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. In Roorkee, Saharanpur and Hardwar, where supplies have been available for some time, the sales have already considerably exceeded anticipation. domestic consumption having reached a figure of 9 kWh per head of population per year in Hardwar, 3½ in Saharanpur, and 4½ in Roorkee. Industrial sales in these and other towns have also exceeded the estimated amount. In Moradabad, Meerut, Khurja, and Chandausi, sales are rapidly expanding and the smaller towns are now beginning to take supplies. Not less tha n142 industrial motors aggegasting 1,299 h.p. have been connected to the grid within the first year of operation, and a large number of additional aplications have recently been received. Connections to outlying farms and tube-wells situated within a reasonable distance of the existing 11,000-volt branch lines can be made provided a certain minimum revenue based on the outlay involved in each case is guaranteed by the consumers. Experience so far gained indicates that the actual consumption of power for tube-well pumping and other agricultural processes will exceed the quantity guaranteed by the consumers, and there is every likelihood that the electrification of the larger farms and irrigation wells in the area of supply will rapidly expand.—"Electrical Review."

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"AT HOME" TO MR. T. RAGHAVACHARY.

An "At Home" was given by the above Association to Mr. T. Raghavachari, and friends of the Amateur Dramatic Association Bangalore, on Saturday last at the Association Premises, Matunga. Mr. Paul Beer, the German artist and other distinguished guests were present.

Mr. A. Subbarao, the Secretary, on behalf of the Association briefly referred to the efforts of the visitors to improve the Indian stage and he wished them success in their mission.

Mr. T. Ragahavachari, the leader of the Amateur troups, while thanking the members of the Association for the warm welcome that was extended delivered a short interesting and instructive address on the function and true aim of an artist which was, according to him, truth to life and nature.

Mr. Panel Beer, the German artist and theatrical reformer who has come to India to study the art, also spoke giving his views about the requirements of an artist and pleaded for the formation of an international theatre to depict the culture and arts of various countries.

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AN AMERICAN IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The Power of India. By Michael Pym. (Putnam. 15s. net.)

In the course of her work Mrs. Pym passes certain strictures which we consider unjustifiable on the conduct, past and present, of the English in India. But they arise from an honest misreading of past history and present fact: how far Mrs. Pym stands aloof from careless or malicious slander may be judged from her sane and balanced verdict on the Amritsar tragedy. She has brought to her inquiry modesty, diligence and a genuine desire to speak the truth, as she sees it. But she somewhat overrates her understanding of the English and Indian peoples.

Her opinion that the coming of the English was a disaster to India and that India was decidedly more prosperous before their advent Mrs. Pym bases on travellers' tales of the magnificence of early Indian Courts. We may admit the general truth of these stories, but we may point out that they are silent as to the condition of the Indian masses. On this point Mrs. Pym might profitably consult the "lettres edifiantes et curieuses" of the early French missionaries. And while undoubtedly brutality and dishonesty were frequent characteristics of the early English traders, it must be remembered that these men did not come to a peaceful and ordered land. They found a country over which conflicting tribes, creeds, kings fought as hyenas over a prostrate carcase. They took up the task of government because no one else could or would govern: at least they pacified India, gave to India some semblance of order and unity. Today Mrs. Pym might look again at such works as the Kistna dam and the Punjab canals which have turned deserts into granaries. It surely cannot be accounted for selfishness to England that she imposes English duties on Indian wares which England does not herself produce, or that she allows an Indian Legislature to set up a tariff barrier against English goods.

Mrs. Pym considers that on the civil side India is economically administered: she has not noted that every step towards "Indianization" has meant a considerable increase in public expenditure. In suggesting a possible economy she touches on the most difficult problem of India without fully understanding it. This is the problem of the Army. Admittedly an army is required for the defence of the northern frontier; and Mrs. Pym repeats an argument current in the mouths of Indian politicians. At any given moment the troops aligned along the frontier are mainly Indian; therefore British troops, cantoned in the rear, serve but to police India in the interest of "the Government." In the first place, it is not necessary that English troops should be actually on the frontier, if they can be rushed to the frontier at a few hours' notice: in these days a city merchant does not need to live over his shop. In the second place, the internal peace of India is quite as much an interest of the Indian people as of "the Government." The British soldier is particularly suited to preserve that peace for two reason: he is impartial, and he is good-humoured. It might be asking too much of Indian human nature to ask Indian soldiers to quell a riot of their own race and religion and to set race against race, religion against religion, would be morally indefensible. Moreover, the methods of the Indian frontier soldier, though effective, are not gentle. Left to themselves Indian frontier soldiers would no doubt put down the present spasmodic riots in Bombay in such a way that the rioters would "stay put."

These contentious points disposed of, to the rest of Mrs. Pym's work we can give praise. It is noteworthy that when Mrs. Pym dissents, as she frequently does, from generally received opinion, she can advance reasonable grounds for her dissent. She considers Muhammad Iqbal to be a far greater poet than Rabindranath Tagore; she finds Hyderabad a better administered kingdom than many of the widely praised "model States." A remarkable acquaintance with Indian family life enables Mrs. Pym to rebut exaggerated statements as to the position of Indian womankind; but Mrs. Pym looks on Indian life through too rose-coloured spectacles: infant marriage and the purdah are grim realities. A pleasant touch of unconscious humour must not pass unnoticed. Enthusiasm for sociological research led Mrs. Pym to form acquaintanceship, one might almost say friendship, with ladies "now retired from active professional work" who had followed the oldest profession in the classical tradition of ancient India. She found these ladies well-to-do, witty, well educated, somewhat severely critical of the purely commercial ideals obtaining among their Western colleagues. A chapter is devoted to the spiritual life of India. Mrs. Pym is definitely of opinion that India is more spiritual than England or America, but quite as definitely she refuses to accept every public manifestation of that spirituality as genuine. The core is sound, but it is overlaid by a thick crust of superstition, laziness, charlatanry, mendacity. And this train of thought leads Mrs. Pym to essay a portrait of Gandhi. Surrounded by a bevy of female adorers, the Mahatma received his American visitor; and politely and painstakingly he made his introductions. Miss A., "like those other dewy-eyed females I remembered in New York," was daughter of a British admiral; Miss B. was child of a Bombay millionaire; Mrs. C.'s husband was heir to a throne. All had forsaken all—"ad majorem gloriam Gandhi". It was all. "I", Mrs. Pym felt that she had visited a circus and had been introduced to the performing elephant. But what constructive message had the master for the world? The master sidestepped deftly: "How can a prisoner say what he will contribute to society until he is free?" "Which," says Mrs. Pym, "is nothing but blah." And she reflected that the bitterest punishment which the harassed Government of India could inflict on Gandhi would be to make him Governor of India. "Times" Literary Supplement.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 24th April 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,40,00,000
Public Deposits	14,47,87,000
Other Deposits	69,36,31,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Indian bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,34,84,000
Rupees	96,21,52,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

	£
Deposits in London	4,083,400
Advances and Investments in London	4,110,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	113,000

Percentage 17.86
Bank Rate 7 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	27,97,49,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,64,75,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	13,41,57,000
Cash Credits	29,08,95,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,71,00,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	58,77,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,75,49,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	66,76,000
Balances with other Banks	14,72,000
	80,99,50,000
Cash	15,22,02,000
Rupees	96,21,52,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.. Increase.
Public Deposits	7,24,52,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	42,71,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.. Increase.
Banks Investments	95,07,000
Loans	69,19,000
Cash Credits	19,70,000
Bill's Discounted and Purchased	1,23,05,000
Cash	3,84,27,000

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Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,
Hakone ,,	10509	....	@1 June
,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
ywa ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
okiwa ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,

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Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.

Sheth Bansilalbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906 (Incorporated under the India Company's Act VII of 1882.)

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR

Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., Merchant Tailors.

Princess Street BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

WALL-STREET OPERATORS BUYING FOR A REACTION

Shorts Covering

RADICUL RE UCTION IN CROP ESSENTIAL FOR ADVANCE

Time money rates on the New York Stock Exchange are now lower than at any time during the past half-century and the present rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank is the lowest in the history of the Federal Reserve system. Ample credit will be available at low rates until business recovers to a much more advanced state. Past experience shows that low interest rates and low commodity prices have invariably spelled highed prices.

Bombay, May 5.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet, but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts. It is said that some Wall Street operators were in buying for a reaction. Prices opened at a rise of 6 to 7 pts. but reacted 5 points on scattered selling. At this level there was heavy buying and short covering which resulted in a rise of 30 pts. from the lowest level and the market closed at a rise of 28 to 30 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 9.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was very steady and closed at a rise of 30 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 9.45c.

Continental and Bombay buying held prices on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. There were slightly better reports from Manchester, steady Bombay closing, improved New York and with light offerings a small advance was recorded. The market closed steady at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American cotton prices declined 10 pts. to 5-30 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 3 points with July 4.11 and Oct. 4.21.

Sakel Egyptians were steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Uppers advanced 3 points.

Uppers advanced 3 points.

On the Alexandria Cotton Exchange Sakel May closed 13 points higher at 15.25 and Upper June 9 points higher at 10.97.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth:—There is still a lack of confidence in the present values and with only a very meagre support received from the Far Eastern markets, business in all sections continued on a very restricted scale. Nevertheless, in some quarters there has been a report of more activity towards South America.

Yarns:—Enquiry has been fairly general, but the results are disappointing.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

The prices for spot cotton on the Liverpool raw cotton market ruled quiet. The Futures Section was also generally quiet throughout with a rather nervous undertone, which was practically been governed by outside influences. The Budget had very little, if any effect. The market continued bearish which was accentuated by the weakness of the New York Stock Market.

The Egyptian section declined on renewal liquidation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SECURITIES STEADY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state that some improvement in American Securities has induced "shorts" covering in Cotton. Comparative steadiness in Wheat and Silver coupled with a thorough liquidation of May New York Contracts is causing less selling pressure. Trade is moderately supporting prices, but full confidence yet remains to be restored for any large buying. Although there may be still a large "short" interest the crop so far has met with no serious set-back to cause any nervousness.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July Highest 9.94 plus 30.

New York July Lowest 9.66 plus 02.

New York October Highest 10.30 (2-55 p.m.)

New York October Lowest 10.00 (10.21 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton weather reports slightly better but market advanced owing to shorts buying to cover in sympathy with strength in stock market, expect advance will not last long."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Market technically healthier."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Cotton market improved on Wall Street buying for a reaction.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Rallied on Wall Street and New Orleans buying. Stocks firmer. Think market oversold.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York: Shorts covering, Wall St. buying, less for sale; steady.

"Markets technicaly healthier."

"Although market may decline further, think it safe to buy at this level."

Reuter's cable: New York 4th:

New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool July (expected) eq 5.35 Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 187 eq 4.25

Difference 110 points eq Rs. 48

New York July (close) 9.92 eq 4.96

Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 187 eq 4.25

Difference 71 points eq Rs. 31

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) July 78, October 64 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

May		
July	9.92	+28
October	10.23	+29
December	10.51	+30
January	10.62	+28
March	10.83	+29
Middling Spot	9.70	+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 4.

May	9.70	+30
July	9.90	+29
Middling Spot	9.45	+30

NEW YORK.

New York, May 4.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	9.68
October	10.04
December	10.26
New York. Noon Call.	
May	9.51
July	9.74
October	10.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

	Opening	Closing
May	5.14	5.15—03
June		5.19—03
July	5.20	5.23—03
August		5.27—04
September		5.31—03
October	5.31	5.36—03
November		5.39—02
December		5.43—02
January	5.44	5.47—02
February		5.51—02
March		5.56—02
April		5.60—02
May		5.64—02
Middling Spot		5.30—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 4.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Exports	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.99
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.19
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.39
Oomra Good	3.39
Oomra Fully Good	3.59
Oomra Fine	3.79
Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal Fully Good	3.30
Bengal Fine	3.45
Scinde Fully Good	3.30
Scinde Fine	3.45
Scinde Superfine	3.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	7.80
July	7.91
September	8.07
October	8.13
November	8.20
January	8.35
March	8.49
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	8.30

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 5.

Following a rise of 29 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 186/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 189/4 on short covering. Some believe that the improvement in New York is a temporary one as there is no sound reason behind it. Owing to this belief there was absence of fresh buying and prices relapsed to Rs. 186/8 on Jobbers selling. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 14 points. Later cables were 16 points higher and rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	181/8
Broach J/A.	186/4
New Broach A/M.	204/12
Oomra May	164/4
Oomra July	164/8
New Oomra D/J.	176
Bengal May	145/8
Bengal July	146/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

May	128.90	+4.90
Aug.	125.70	+5.40
November	123.40	+2.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingh Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	155
Arvi Fine	155
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	135
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	160
Sailu F.G.G.S.	150
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	155
Indore-Ujjain Fine	165
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	175

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	309	313,264
Central India	69	312,359
Barsi and Nagar	148	161,998
Hyderabad-Gaorani		80,639
Berar	1,492	554,147
Central Provinces	349	352,166
Total Oomras	2,367	1,774,573
Dholera	669	166,706
N.-W. Provinces	132	87,511
Rajputana	216	39,372
Sind-Punjab	40	110,626
Broach	1,812	256,750
Coompta and Dharwar	1842	47,442
Western-Northerns	1,123	23,771
Cocoanada		23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	88	18,359
Persian		206
American		69,309
Egyptian and African	494	204,948
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	8,783	2,799,920

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 5.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 30th Apr This year.
Europe	3,739	462,753
Japan and China	1,530	1,308,700
Coast Ports		16,090
Up-country by Rail		142,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,491
Total	5,319	1,976,316

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 5.

200 Mithabhai Nathoo Alco. 166
121 Do. Shegaon 162 3/4
100 B. Karshandas Warora 173
100 Volkart Bros. Ranpur 147
300 Do. Sailu 158
97 Vram Ladha Palej 184 1/4
129 Do. Bhopal 174
100 Toyo Poddar Mill Sujatpur 172
105 Nisho & Co. Amraoti 162
100 Oshman Suleman Miyagaon 184 174
100 Surajmal Bhagirath Wun 171

TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS. EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, May 5.

	Rs.
Filter Cocoanut Oil Ready per ton z	375
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready	18/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready per ton z	69/-

THE SEED TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 5.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/2 Highest Rs. 32/8 Lowest Rs. 32/- Closing Rs. 32/7/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33-. Highest Rs. 33/5 Lowest Rs. 32/12/6 Closing 33/3/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/14 Highest Rs. 29/2 Lowest Rs. 28/11 Closing Rs. 28/15.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/12 Highest Rs. 30-14 Lowest Rs. 30/9 Closing Rs. 30/13.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY ON FIRMNESS OE COTTON

Alcocks And Burmas Improve

Bombay, May 5.

As stated, previously now a days share market is guided by fluctuations in cotton values. To-day there being spurt in Cotton Market, mill shares opened firm and a small further rise was added which was ultimately lost on profit taking. The tone of the market was steady. There was good deal of short covering in Bombay Burma shares (which developed into good improvement. The statement issued by the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. was considered satisfactory and prices of these shares hardened. Alcock shares ruled firm with good demand.

Out of a total of 15476 shares for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Bombay Dyeing	331
Bundi	1460
Bombay Steam	206
Bombay Burma	456
Century	342
Crescent	112
Colaba	170
Fazal	306
Indore	49
Indian Cement	301
Kohinoor	544
Katni Ord.	170
Nagpur	165
New Great	115
Pearl	205
Pebani	142
Swadeshi	154
Simplex	127
Tata Steel Or.	6610
Tata Steel Def.	133
Tata Hydro	1034
Tram	1485

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 5.

Bombay Dyeing 687, 90, 87, 88, 87
Century 237, 38, 37
Colaba 105, 4-6
Crescent 71-14, N.
Fazul 383, 86, 85
Indore 385, 63
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 366, 67, 68-2
New Great 153, 55, 53
Pearl 238, 40, 39
Simplex 63, 65
Swadeshi 268
Burma 433, 36, 35
Hydro 105-10
Tram 115, 14-11
Deff. 277
Ord. 23- 4, 2, 22-14
Bundi 14-10
Indian 187, 88
Katni Ord. 170
Alcock 186, 200

MILLS.

Bombay, May 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	309 xd.
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	687-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	237-8
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	368-2
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	71-14
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	385.0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	363-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kasoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	140-0
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	515
1000 Maneckji Petit	600
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	505-0
50 Mysore	132.3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	153-12
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	142-8
250 Pearl	239-8
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	187.5
250 Simplex	65.0
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	268-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	89
500 Vishnu P.	577- 8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	749

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	97- 0
50-25 Central	1-10
£10-5 Eastern	72-8xd.
500 Imperial	1040
500-125 Imperial Contr.	283-12
100-50 India	83
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-10
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	132-2
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	718- 0
100 Katni	170
10 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	153.12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-6
200-100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-4
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
1000 Tata Power	427-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802-8
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho. Burramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	86
90 Mandra Bhon.	86- 8
500 Tapti Valley	632-0

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-12xd.
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40-12
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	22-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	200
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	136-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	435-0
50 Bom. Burma New	160-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	143.12
15 Scindia	6-14-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-9-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-2-6

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 5.

Liverpool Wheat:—
May s 4/7 1/8d up 1 1/4d
July s 4/8 1/4d up 5/8d
Oct s 4/9 5/8d up 3/8d

Chicago Wheat:—
May dol 81 7/8 up 1/3
July dol 64 1/8 up 3/8
Sept dol 63 3/4 up 1/2

London Linseed:—
May/June £8-13-9 unchanged.
Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—
June 10.78 up 7
July 10.92 up 6
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
June/Aug sh 16/6d. up 1 1/2d.
Sep/Dec sh 17/3d unchanged
Market steady

New York Sugar:—
July 127 down 2
Sept 134 down 2
Dec 142 down 3
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—

"Prices declined on favourable crop reports, but later advanced on bullish Liverpool cables, bullish visible, bullish Buenos Ayres cables and covering by shorts. Closed steady."

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, May 5.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	3	6
Silver Ready	44	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 5.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 4-5-31	3562000	3184000
Receipts Yesterday 4-5-31	3000	6000
Exports to date 4-5-31	6063000	6315000
Stock at Ports 1-5-31	3494000	1650000
Stock Interior Towns 1-5-31	1137000	941000
Stock Liverpool 1-5-31	1083000	920000
Visible Supply 1-5-31	6792000	3992000
Quantity in Sight 1-5-31	12490000	13288000
Quantity out of Sight 1-5-31	9734000	10903000

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, May 5.

Wheat May	3 14 6
Wheat Sept.	4 0 3
Linseed May	6 13 9
Linseed Sept.	6 14 6
Castorseed	6 11 0
Cottonseed	2 2 0
Groundnuts	6 2 0
Teelseed	8 2 0
Rapeseed	7 12 0
Mowraseed	5 10 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY, 6, 1931.

Charter Of Fundamental Liberties.

MR. SEN GUPTA EXPLAINS KARACHI PROGRAMME

Protection For Minorities

HOW LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAS BUNGLED WITH THE PROBLEM.

MERCARA, May 5.

"Who is a greater friend of the masses than Mahatma Gandhi? Who has made greater personal sacrifices for the peasantry, than the President of the Congress himself? Who has preached the Soviet principles and ideals more ardently than Pandit Jawaharlal? To suggest that these men were compelled to pass resolutions, which embody the articles of their economic and political faith, is a piece of humbug" declared Mr. Sen Gupta, referring to the Congress resolution on fundamental rights presiding over the Coorg Political Conference to-day.

MUSLIM DEMAND.

Dealing with the Muslim demand, Mr. Sen Gupta said Hindus and Mahomedans should meet together in a spirit of mutual friendliness and appreciation of each others needs and requirements and evolve a common formula satisfactory to all communities, without prejudicially affecting the ideals of national freedom.

Concluding Mr. Sen Gupta said Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel were now engaged in examining specific breaches of Delhi agreement on the part of the Government and were considering whether the nature of the breaches called for resumption of civil disobedience movement.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S SPEECH.

"There could be no surrender on our side to the preposterous demand of the British political parties in the light of the views clearly expressed by them and by the principal spokesmen of his Majesty's Government. I can only say as I have said at Kerala that the British people would not come to a lasting settlement with us except after another trial of strength. This is a contingency for which you must be prepared to respond to the call that may come to you, and to show your mettle to the world.

"You will have to become stronger by every month's delay and procrastination on the part of the Government. You will have to display a deadlier resolution and proclaim the wrongs done to you in a tone of louder defiance than before, your defiance more deafening than the tempest must, when the time comes for such defiance lash the machinery of Law and its procedure founded upon injustice.

A BASELESS CHARGE.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the charge has always been levelled against the Congress by organs of Anglo-Indian and British opinion that the Congress is dominated by great lawyers, unscrupulous politicians and the wealthy section of the community. The motive behind the charge is obvious. No organisation of the country has given more trouble to those who call themselves the constituted authority than the Congress. Its strength has been unassailable and its policy and programme have inspired the confidence of the people. What could be a more convincing proof of this than the fact that thousands of Indian men and women courted imprisonment in response to its call. Is there any organisation which has a larger and more popular franchise than the Congress? The Congress is a stimulating stud in the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

THE CHARTER OF LIBERTY.

"I shall refer those who have still any doubt in this respect to the Resolution passed at Karachi dealing with the Charter of Fundamental Liberties to be embodied into the constitution of the country and the programme of economic activities which the State will have to undertake. The Charter assures the citizens of liberty of religion and of conscience, the inviolability of private dwellings, of freedom of discussion and of thought, the protection of their personal laws and of lives, liberties and of properties. There will be no arrest without warrant and no imprisonment without a trial; and except in accordance with the due progress of Law, these are rights which will be enjoyed by all citizens, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour and of religious beliefs. The Mussalmans will have them as much as the Hindus, the Christians as much as the Sikhs. There will be complete equality of law for all citizens in all modern countries. The essential rights of the people have found place in their constitutional laws. They do not believe that the principles of the rule of law can be left safely in the hands of the executive and the police.

THE APPLE CART.

"We have been taught in our school than nothing is more profoundly ignorant to the English mind than that the authority should operate at pleasure, or in the dark, or that among fellow-citizens including officials of Government, there should be one code of laws for one class of persons and a different code for others.

"Lord Hewart now tells us that the executive in England have smashed up the rule of law, the jurisdiction of the court and the sovereignty of Parliament from a different motive but from the same point of view. A similar note has been struck in the "Apple Cart" by Bernard Shaw.

OUR OWN LAWS FOR US.

"We will have to evolve our own laws guaranteeing personal liberty and freedom of conscience and religious rites and observances. This is specially necessary in view of the consistent and flagrant manner in which the liberty of person and other similar rights have been attacked and assailed by the police and the executive on the pretext of maintaining law and order.

"You are aware that hundreds of our young men have been kept under detention without charge and without trial. The Government do not seem to be yet prepared to set them at liberty, for, how can the British Empire and the personal freedom of these young men go together apart from that law which is the most subversive of all fundamental rights.

"Do you know that the executive or the police can arrest and detain in prison without regular trial and without even an apparent cause with impunity. The author of such a wanton act has only to produce a written order by the Governor-General in Council to exempt him from the jurisdiction of the High Court. Naturally enough, the law does not permit such flagrant interference with the personal liberty of the British European subjects. Why should not the European community talk so glibly of the equality of trading rights in India? As I have already stated, fundamental rights as they are understood in England have not been in existence under British rule. The British Government, in their anxiety to consolidate their power have passed laws and regulations, issued proclamations and Ordinances calculated to attack personal liberty in every conceivable way.

A CLEAN SLATE.

"It is, therefore, essential that we shall have to begin in a clean slate. We shall have to break traditions and conventions of the British rule in India. We shall, in short, have to provide a table of fundamental laws similar to those we find in the Irish Constitution and in other post-War Democracies.

"The Resolution passed at Karachi to which I have referred says as much. The economic programme emphasised at the Karachi Congress is not exhaustive but it indicates the lines on which legislation may be undertaken.

"It will be necessary as the Germans have done to provide that every citizen is bound to do work and is entitled to have work found for him by the State, or in the absence of work, to be maintained at State expense. It will be necessary to protect all citizens, especially young persons against economic or industrial exploitation and against moral or physical neglect.

DOORS OPEN TO ALL.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the table of fundamental rights and the economic programme laid down by the Congress are an effective answer to its critics and calumniators. Congress knows no distinction of birth, race, creed or caste. Its doors are open to all. When it comes to control the machinery of State, it would give effect to the principles and programme defined at Karachi.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this brings us to the question of the protection of minorities. When I speak of minorities, I refer as you will see, not to political minorities, but to minorities based on language, race and religion. In the latter sense, the Mussalmans, the Buddhists, the Christians, the Sikhs and the Parsis from some of the important minorities in India. In connection with the proposals made to solve this question, I have heard it serious suggested that the matter be referred to the League of Nations for arbitration.

EUROPE'S TROUBLES.

"Those who are anxious to refer our domestic differences to the League's work, are they not aware that the problem of minorities has not yet been satisfactorily solved in Europe? Are they not aware that although the allied and associated powers are parties to the minority treaties, they have not to carry out their terms? Are they not aware of the troubles in Italy and Upper Silesia caused by the most barbarous treatment accorded to the minorities? Are they not aware that those States have accepted the treaties more the obvious and natural grievances that their sovereignty has been impaired. I say that the League precedent is no model for us to follow. I must say also that European countries prove that political independence and freedom from alien domination have no connection which the constitution guarantees for minority protection. I must say further that it does not lie in the mouth of the European people to speak of our communal differences as an insuperable obstacle to the liberation of the motherland from soul-killing Imperialism. While I say this, I must say also that for abiding peace in this country and for the prosperity of our people, an understanding is essential between the majority community and the minorities.

MUSLIM ATTITUDE.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you must have read the resolution passed at the All-Parties Conference at Delhi. You must have read also the resolution adopted at Lucknow by the Nationalist Mussalmans. You are further aware of the promise held out by Mahatma Gandhi that he would try to persuade the Congress to accept any demands made unanimously by our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen.

"I must in this connection ask the Hindus to remember that the stronger party can afford to be generous and magnanimous. A few seats here and a few appointments there do not matter very much. The Hindus must be prepared to make those concessins. I must ask my Mahomedan friends to remember the great part they have played in the life and history of the nation. They must remember that centuries of association and partnership have made us Hindus and Mahomedans, Sikhs and Parsis, Jews and Christians inheritors of a common legacy together for centuries. We must fight together as comrades for the deliverance of the country from alien yoke. Let not the Mahomedans make any demands which the subversive of the principle of democratic self-government. Let them not attack the foundations of Nationalism. Let Hindus and Mahomedans meet together in a spirit of friendliness and of mutual appreciation of each others needs and requirements and evolve a common formula which will give satisfaction to all the communities without prejudically affecting the ideals of common National Freedom.

A WARNING.

"I warn them against the British political parties and the Civil Service in India. Do they not read anything in the writings of the Anglo-Indian Press and in the speeches of the principal spokesman of his Majesty's Governmen and responsible statesmen of England. Do they not see that th old game is the game of divide a rule. Do they not see that the old trap is being laid and old net is being spread out in their presence

"Ladies and gentlemen, you know that Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel are engaged in examining the specific breaches of the Delhi Agreement on the part of the Government and considering whether the nature of the Cibreaches call for resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement. You must have also read the speech of the Punjab Governor made before the zemindars of the Shahpur Dis trict in the last week of April. War instincts are goading Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency to action. It appears that the Truce is coming to an end. In the meantime, you must sink all your differences, carry the message of freedom to every hearth and home go on enrolling Congress volunteers in ever-increasing numbers and be prepared to cast to the winds all counsels of the so-called wisdom and sobriety and plunge headlong into the fight once again.

"It wouuld be a noble sight to see you once again in an open battle going through all the hardships of life and yet contending and fighting for your lives, your liberties and the honour of your motherland. Many people had been in lands of bondage, but like the chosen people Providence had watched over and the process of events had liberated and redeemed them. Does not the same Providence exist now? And should you despair? Real peace should come after the war. Justice will then be abroad and freedom will be secured for all. How long can brutal force control the eternal empire of mind and it is for you to hold aloft the Banner of a Free India.

TRAINING CAMP FOR OFFICERS OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

The Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal was opened at Borivli on Sunday. The photo shows the hoisting of the National Flag.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

British Cruiser Proceeds To China.

LONDON, May 4.

The British cruiser "Vindictive" is proceeding to Nanking where negotiations regarding extra-territoriality have reached an impasse.

Reuter's Nanking correspondent states that the Chinese Government have issued new regulations governing legal cases in which foreigners in Chiha are involved. The regulations define foreigners as those belonging to communities which enjoyed extra-territorial privileges in China on 31st December 1929. Such persons after first October 1931 will be under the jurisdiction of Chinese courts, but special courts for trial of criminal and civil cases involving foreigners will be established in special areas including Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and Canton.—Reuter.

No Special Movement Of Warships.

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—Naval circles state that there have been no special movements of warships recently on China Station, but "Vindictive" is proceeding from Nanking to Hankow with reliefs.—Reuter.

YOUTH LEAGUES FOR KERALA.

—:o:—

Decision Of Students' Conference.

BADAGARA, May 4.

The session of the Kerala Students' Conference was resumed to-day, Mr. Nariman presiding. It was decided to start a youth organisation in Kerala with branches throughout the Province. Another resolution requested the head of educational institutions not to prevent students from participating in political activities.—A.P.

VILLAGERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Sensation In Cambay.

(From A Correspondent)

CAMBAY, May 5.

About 125 leaders from villages of the Cambay State have assembled near Kothi to represent their grievances on account of the levy of the new tax on cotton exports from villages. Neither the Nawab Saheb nor his dewan has given them a hearing. They, therefore, have gone on hunger-strike. The Vahivatdar is enforcing recovery of 2 years' revenue and so great excitement prevails.

A new export tax of nine pies per maund on cotton has been levied. The farmers are fasting near the Nawab Saheb's office.

PICKETERS BEGIN FAST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, May 4

The Thakor Davaji Gagaji opened the seal on foreign clothes as a result of which picketers began a fast yesterday. A protest meeting was held last night.

INDIAN BOYCOTT AND LANCASHIRE.

In Commons.

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons replying to questions on the subject of the effect of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement on the boycott, Mr. Benn pointed out that the purpose of the agreement was to stop the use of boycott of British goods as a political weapon and not to deny the right of Indian citizens to use all legitimate means of persuasion for the purpose of encouraging Indian industry. Mr. Benn had ever reason to believe that the agreement was generally being implemented and certainly discrimination against British goods as such in the main had been withdrawn. Mr. Benn undertook immediately to investigate any cases of alleged breach of agreement brought to his notice. He reminded the House of the effect of depression in agricultural prices, on India's purchasing power.

Mr. Romer asked if Mr. Benn was aware of the most serious consequences of his answer to Lancashire.

Mr. Benn said he was aware that the Lancashire cotton exporting industry was suffering severely owing to affairs in India.

Mr. Hacking asked if Mr. Benn had read Mr Montmorency's speech and if it represented Government's policy.

Mr. Benn replied: "I am aware of the speech".—Reuter.

Simla, May 4.—It is understood that the meeting of the Retrenchment Committee will begin on the 25th May.—A.P.

MUSLIM M. L. C.'s MOVE

Proposal To Walk-Out Of Council

BOMB FIND BY THE POLICE

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE. May 5.

It is understood a number of Muslim members of the Punjab Council contemplate to walk out of the Council at the concluding stage of the debate on the Executive Officer's Bill.

The police have found a number of bombs and some explosive material. At Chunian two persons were arrested. It is not known whether this find has any political significance.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Naujawan Sabha a resolution was passed mourning the death of Jagdish, the alleged absconder, who was, shot dead by the police in the Shalamar Gardens on Sunday.

The Sikh All-Parties Committee have decided to send a deputation to the Viceroy to press the Sikh claims. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the press disputes their right to call themselves "All Parties Committee." The Sikh Congressmen have absolutely nothing to do with it or its deputation. He declares: "At present there are fifty times more Sikh members of the Congress than of the "All Parties" said to be represented by all parties combined. It has got nothing to do with the masses. They are only anxious to secure for one of themselves a High Court judgeship."

For the first time in the history of the ruling family of Kashmir State, the Maharani of Kashmir appeared in public without purdah when she took her seat by the side of her husband when he drove in State on his return from Europe yesterday.

Three Congressmen were arrested at the Kasur Railway Station under Section 109.

CAWNPORE CASUALTIES

Mr. Benn Asks For Notice.

LONDON. May 4.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare inquired whether further Provincial services would be transferred under the Devolution Rules.

Mr. Benn recalled that the Premier undertook to investigate the possibility of introducing administratively changes not necessitating amendment of the Government of India Act and said that no decisions had been reached. He reminded the House that Section 129-A of the Government of India Act required that important matters under this head should be brought directly to the notice of Parliament.

Earl Winterton asked if the reply meant that Mr. Benn would not avail himself of the rights under Section 45-A of making transference without notice.

Mr. Benn replied that it was a technical matter of which he was not sufficiently informed to answer and said major matters would be dealt with strictly in accordance with Section 129-A.

In the course of supplementary questions regarding Cawnpore casualties, in which connection Mr. Benn pointed out that an authoritative public inquiry had been instituted, Mr. Howard Bury asked if press reports had been censored. Mr. Benn asked for notice "as it is a serious question."—Reuter.

Japanese Airman's Flight.

LONDON, May 4.

Tokyo.—Japanese airman Yoshihara who has started on flight across Pacific via Aleutian Islands, has arrived at Numasaki, thus completing the first stage.—Reuter.

London May 4.—Mr. Neville Stack started from Constantinople in morning and reached Heston to-night in fourteen and threequarter hours which is a new record.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Princess Ileana, daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania, has been engaged to Archduke Anton of Austria, son of Archduke Leopold Salvator.—Reuter.

King has approved of appointment of Maharaja of Kashmir as Honorary Aire-de-Camp to His Majesty.—Reuter.

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